

NATIONAL REPUBLIC

A Monthly Magazine of
Fundamental Americanism

DECEMBER, 1958



Peace on Earth
Good Will
Toward Men

NATIONAL REPUBLIC

A Magazine of Fundamental Americanism



"LET US RAISE A STANDARD TO WHICH THE WISE AND THE HONEST MAY REPAIR."
—WASHINGTON.

"THAT GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE, FOR THE PEOPLE, SHALL NOT PERISH FROM THE EARTH."—LINCOLN.

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FEATURED in this issue . . .

IN AN unusually interesting dissertation, George W. Grupp, on page 1, presents in brief the finding of the Christ Child by the shepherds and the visit of the Wise Men.

DON'T take lightly Soviet dictator Khrushchev's boast that America's youth of today will in the future "live under Socialism," for beginning with the World War I era, we have travelled far down the road of Marxism. The time to stop is now. Read Jess Raley, page 3.

ANOTHER heart consoling, but true Christmas story, is told by Dr. Alexander H. Carasso, who has each year contributed to these pages. The Christmas Maid, page 5, is a tender story of his own child and her wonderful gift from God.

CHRISTMAS Day had an important place in American history when on that day in 1821, negotiations began that terminated in acquisition of our great State of Texas. Louise Cheney gives the reader the story, page 6.

NOT many Americans know that our form of Government is vividly depicted in a series of murals by the famous Italian muralist, Elihu Vedder, says Alice Hutchins Drake, page 7. These can be seen in the halls of the Library of Congress in Washington, D. C.

ADLAI STEVENSON will be the Democratic Party choice for 1960, says Dr. Dan W. Gilbert, page 13, who predicts that he will take his place alongside Wm. Jennings Bryan, who holds the record as unsuccessful runner for the nation's top office.

AMONG the many unsung heroes of America, Commodore Samuel Tucker is of the highest rank in accomplishments. Unrewarded, he died in poverty, with only a crumbling headstone marking his eminence in history. See Earle W. Gage, page 15.

SAM COLT went broke after inventing the Colt 5, but died five times a millionaire after improving it. The Colt 6-shooter and Texas Rangers opened the paths to the West. This interesting story in history is contributed by William L. Roper, page 17.

THE first peace conference in this country's history failed because the British representatives had so little to offer. The failures prolonged the Revolutionary War for five years, ending in defeat for the King's forces. See Gladys Chase Gilmore, page 19.

THE short, but precise, story of Alaska's history, its buried wealth, the opportunities it offers present generation pioneers, is most interestingly told by Raymond Schuessler, page 21.

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THEY FOUND THE CHRIST CHILD

"And, lo, the star which they saw in the east, went before them, till it came and stood over where the young child was."—Matthew 2:9

By **GEORGE W. GRUPP**

A LONG time ago there were certain wise men of the highlands of Persia, in and near Ecbatana, known as Magians, who for generations spent three nights a month on the top of the ziggurat, built on one of the elevations of Mount Orontes, to study the mysteries of the earth's starry canopy.

The star patterns always made them happy; but when they beheld the conjunction of two planets, which looked like a mighty star, they were filled with wonder.

They felt that Ahura Mazda was speaking to them through this mighty star. They bowed their heads in prayer asking for wisdom and understanding. Then they wrote to all the wise men throughout Persia because they sought their help to determine the significance of this unusual heavenly phenomenon. After many months of diligent study the wise men of Persia decided to meet in council at Ecbatana.

The news of the wise men's arrival spread rapidly throughout Ecbatana. Tongues began to wag, but none seemed to know the real purpose of the council meeting in the Zoroaster Council House of the Temple of Aene.

At the appointed time, seven times the Nubian slave struck the Temple's mighty gong whose bass tone penetrated beyond the golden walls of Ecbatana to summon the wise men to the Temple's Council House.

Standing before the altar of the Council House, the Chief Priest lifted his barson. The wise men then arose and gave voice to an ancient Persian hymn of praise to Ahura Mazda. Then, on their knees, they prayed in unison the Zoroaster prayer which concluded: "To the Wise God the Lord, we promise all. O, Ahura Mazda, help us to carry out all thy wishes."

Upon the conclusion of this prayer the wise men seated themselves on colorful cushions. The Chief Priest then greeted them by declaring: "The observation of the conjunction of the two planets is an event of great importance to us. Our forefathers, with their wisdom, taught us a great deal about the stars and the heavenly luminaries.

"Since the stars have always directed us in our faith," he continued, "it is one of our duties to endeavor to read the thoughts of Ahura Mazda as he speaks to us through this mighty star."

"Many of you," he added, "in your attempts to interpret this conjunction of the two planets, have searched through the records of wisdom and prophecies as found in our great libraries at Babylon, Borsippa, Ecbatana, Pasargadae, Saveh, Susa and Ur."

"And," he concluded, "with the help of Ahur Mazda, I pray our deliberations will bear fruit."

Now, the high priest of the Temple of Nabu of Borsippa arose and told the council how he had searched through the records of prophecies of different peoples as well as the Chaldean astronomical records as far back as Nabonasaros, but he found no clue to explain the meaning of the conjunction.

Next the high priest of the Temple of Belos of Babylon gave an account of his search through the luminary and star studies of Appolonius, Aristillus, Beros, Eratosthenes, Hipparchus, Kidinnu, Naburiannu and Timocharis, but failed to arrive at any definite conclusions.

The high priest of the Temple of Susa boasted that the general principles of astrology on the birth ruling divinities had not changed and that the conjunction of the two planets was a propitious sign that either a new and favorable era was at hand, or that a great person was born—one who would fill the hearts of men with new hope because he would be merciful.

This aroused the high priest of Persepolis. He said that they had been searching for years for the one described by the high priest of Susa. He reminded them



By Julius Schnoor Von Carlsfeld

The Shepherds Found The Christ Child

that the 13th and 19th chapters of the Book of Yasht of the Zandavesta prophecies that a virgin named Fretat-Fedhi would bring forth the saviour Saoshyant who would cause the resurrection of the dead, and whose birth would mark the beginning of an era for which the peoples of the world were waiting to liberate them from the iron chains of harsh masters and cruel rulers.

Then he told how some of the wise men had searched throughout Persia, since the conjunction, to learn if Saoshyant had been born. But since they could not find him in Persia he concluded that perhaps a great person was born in some strange land.

He reminded the council of the experience of Marcus Pulius Vergilius. This Roman had mistaken Augustus Caesar for Saoshyant in his AENEID when he wrote "Augustus promis'd oft, and long foretold." But when Vergilius saw Augustus as Horace did, he then in his Fourth Eclogue wrote that Salomonius, the son of Pollio, was the long foretold saviour of the world: "now shall an offspring of high heaven be born. . . . A birth by which the iron age shall end. And herds shall fearless of great lions graze."

No doubt Vergilius was familiar with the book of the Jews by Necateus of Appera, with the Zandavesta, and with the Jewish laws and prophecies.

When the high priest of Persepolis had concluded three young Magians told the council of the prophecies of Jacob, Balaam, King David, Daniel, Isaiah and Micah.

Micah, they said, had prophesied, "But thou Bethlehem Ephratah, though thou be little among the thousands of Judah, yet out of thee shall come forth unto thee that is to be ruler of Israel."

While the council was still in session, a traveler brought news that the Prophetess Anna of Jerusalem had seen the new-born king of the Jews.

This news stimulated the enthusiasm of the three young wise men. They were anxious to seek for the young king and pay homage to him. The older wise men suggested that they wait until more definite proof of the birth had been received. But the three young Magians, now popularly known as Melchoir, Gaspar, and Balthazar, and nine or twelve other young Magians were impatient. They did not wish to wait. They were anxious to set out at once for Jerusalem and seek the whereabouts of the new born king since it was now over a year since they first saw the mighty star.

The trip from Ecbatana to Jerusalem called for men with great faith and strong bodies for it was a 1200 mile journey over small hills and mountains, through dangerous passes, deep valleys, and across desert lands, all of which were infested with spies and highway robbers.

Knots of persons shouted their good wishes as the wise men and their laden beasts of burden, passed through the streets of Ecbatana on their way to Jerusalem via Behistun, Kermanshak, Al Fallja, the traditional garden of Eden at Hit, Palmyra, Damascus, Philadelphia, and Jericho.

They knew that Herod was wild and passionate, harsh and unbending, cunning and adroit, rich in devices, hard and unpitiful to those within his power, and cringing and servile to those in high places.

At the time the wise men came to Jerusalem, Herod was particularly full of suspicions and fears. His growing gullibility made him the subject of jests. His court had become the meeting place of purveyors of rumors and falsehoods.

When it was rumored that certain Pharisees predicted that a descendant of one of his female ancestors



By Julius Schnoor Von Carlsfeld

The Wise Men Presented Gifts To The Christ Child

would succeed him to the throne, he promptly had these Pharisees put to death.

Most of the people of Jerusalem were in fear of his lash, his yoke, his sword, his fiery stake, and his poison. They were afraid to voice their thoughts. Secretly, however, they were hoping and praying for a liberator.

Arraying themselves in court dress the wise men went to meet Herod. Even though they knew Herod to be a dangerous man, yet they were not afraid for their virtue sustained them.

As they were presented to Herod he was sitting propped up with cushions on his alabaster couch canopied with satin drapes. His face was partly covered with white muslin for he was plagued with a loathsome disease.

When Herod asked the wise men the purpose of their visit, they did not ask *IF* the king of the Jews had been born. Instead they asked: "*WHERE* is he that is born king of the Jews? For we have seen His star in the east, and we have come to worship Him."

(See CHRIST CHILD — page 31)



By Julius Schnoor Von Carlsfeld

"The Lord Himself shall give you a sign; Behold a virgin shall conceive, and bear a son, and shall call his name Immanuel," Isaiah 7:14. "For unto us is given; and the government shall be upon His shoulders; and His name shall be called Wonderful, Counsellor, The Mighty God, the Everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace

CAN AMERICA GO SOCIALIST?

*Our United States was founded that men might think freely
and work unfettered. Socialism would abrogate these freedoms*

By JESS RALEY

THE reaction to Nikita Khrushchev's prediction that our grandchildren would (by choice) "live under a Socialist dictatorship" has been very mild. By and large the press and other mediums of communication seem to have taken the position that Khrushchev's statement was Communist propaganda, pure and simple, and, as such, worth no more than the passing shrug it received. If Khrushchev's prediction were merely wishful thinking, unsupported by facts, it was wisely ignored. If, after examining a few of the facts obviously used by the Russian leader as a basis for his remarks, one found ample foundation for his prediction, it would appear certain only the living dead could fail to become aroused and cast about for a weapon to defend their progeny from this hideous fate.

Obviously Khrushchev was thinking of the trend towards "one worldness" which, unfortunately, has become popular among some in America today. Spawned by all types of social security and thought control advocates and nurtured by some very influential people, this trend can do more to fulfill the Russian leader's prediction than all the cold war propaganda of the Kremlin.

No matter how repulsive and absurd the thought may be, it is entirely possible that a rigid pattern of thought and action might eventually become so popular in America; conformity could become mandatory, with social expulsion or under the "mental health" program, even a mental institution for those who dared break the pattern.

Before writing this off as something that couldn't happen in these United States, try to visualize how the public, fifty years ago, would have reacted to the prediction that the income of this Republic's citizens would soon be determined to a greater extent by the Government, than by ambition, determination, ingenuity, and knowledge. The Marxist-advocated graduated income tax system, to a degree, accomplishes this control almost as efficiently as direct Government control determines salaries in Communist countries. Inheritance taxes (Federal and State) will in time level all to the most incompetent and further destroy individual initiative.

Two of the greatest boons in America's swift rise to prominence among nations were unrestricted potential to earn and freedom of thought. The first has been taken away gradually and so cleverly that only a few disorganized whimpers have been heard and this Republic's stature among nations is diminishing accordingly. If the time should come when the people deem conformity of thought to a predetermined pattern, mandatory, there shall certainly be a vacancy where America once stood in the field of world leadership.

Should the advocates of a world wide mental health program become completely successful with power to confine or remove all rebellious thought, Khrushchev's prediction will have been fulfilled. Any world government must, by its very nature, be socialistic, bureaucratic and autocratic. Before such a government can

be successful, the people of all countries must be persuaded to submit to a rigid pattern of thought and action. Individuality breeds what we know as Americanism; conformity breeds dictatorship of either the Socialist, Communist or Fascist brand.

Those who desire to see America reduced to a mere cog (of exact dimensions as many others) in the wheel of "one world" Socialism are in command of several very powerful weapons. They appear to have unlimited funds, political backing in most categories; they offer social security of the variety a man might look forward to if committed to prison for life. Last but not least, our Marxist-advocated income tax system is gradually removing the incentive for individual thought and exceptional effort.

The people of these United States still retain the power to steer the Ship of State away from those dangerous waters, but their strength to do so is rapidly weakening. There remain men of integrity who would accept this responsibility, but such men could not and would not promise the well-organized pressure groups the things they desire in government, at the expense of individuals.

If any man or group of men were endowed with exceptional knowledge as to qualify him or them to control world thought and he or they should gain the power to do so, life under such an administration

Editor's Note

A study of the ten key points of the Marx Manifesto — the Socialist credo — is most revealing. These ten key points are:

1. Abolition of individual ownership in land (real property).
2. A heavy progressive or graduated income tax.
3. Abolition of rights of inheritance.
4. Confiscation of all property by the government.
5. Centralization of credit in the hands of the State, by means of a National Bank, with State Capital and exclusive monopoly over earnings and credits.
6. Centralization of all means of communication (newspapers, magazines, radio, T.V., telephones, telegraph, mails, stage, art, sports, etc.) and transportation in the hands of the State.
7. Extension of factories and instruments of production owned by the State; nationalization of farms and reorganization of all agricultural pursuit into State-operated cooperatives.
8. Equal liability of all to labor; establishment of industrial communes, especially in agriculture.
9. Combination of agriculture and agricultural industries; gradual abolition of the distinction between town and country, by a more equitable distribution of population over the country.
10. Forced education of children in Socialized (public) schools; combination of education with industrial production.

would be about as interesting and invigorating as a low-level Communist Party meeting.

Aristotle was in his time considered a very great man—one of the greatest. As such he was able to tear down Democritus' theory of the atom, thus retarding knowledge to an unpredictable extent. Euclid's theory of geometry was so complete and reasonable no one explored the subject farther for about two thousand years. No less an authority than Edison believed Westinghouse's theory of alternating current to be impractical. With the great weight of history in dispute, it is impossible to conceive of any group conscientiously believing they have a right to control the thought of man or that in so doing they are contributing to the welfare of humanity.

A distinguishing aspect of life in this Republic is man's privilege to espouse and to defend his pet theories; proclaim his particular peculiarities without being branded "off beam." If the masses should lose this privilege, it would lose the zest and vitality of life with it.

With one particular world pattern of thought predominant—to the elusion of all others, what advantage would there be in meeting new people, visiting other countries or in living, for that matter? Life would be monotonous.

Totalitarian powers brag of "conformity of thought and action," while individuality has ever been the strength and trademark of a free Republic like America. A good example of free thought would be a table

set with all manner of food, each variety different in taste, looks, and vitamin content. Few would care for all the food on such a table, but certainly there would be ample variety to please the palate of everyone. One appetite may require little salad and a double helping of dessert, while another may demand pickle and stuffed olive well in advance of the main course. Whatever the requirements, they will be fulfilled at such a table.

To see the same foods as an indistinguishable selfless mass, as the Communists boast their people are, and as "one worldness" would have us become. Watch while a cesspool is being cleaned. The residue in this pool is the same food that went to make the perfect meal, yet not the same; it has lost the strength and individual characteristics that in people make a free republic. Individuality is reduced to that which in people makes Socialism and Communism—all thought-conformed to a rigid pattern. The result is one indistinguishable selfless mass or stinking mess.

The most revolting development possible is enforced conformity of thought regardless of the method of enforcement. Certainly it is high time to get our guard up for this can happen in America just as sure as we have been saddled with the present Marxian tax system, income tax, property tax, use tax, sales (or purchase) tax, inheritance tax, or a tax from birth to the grave. Why? To saddle Socialism's program of "social security" from the cradle to the grave onto the backs of all peoples and sink them to one level.

"THE NATION'S CHRISTMAS TREE"

By BARBARA V. MYERS

While committees in towns and cities are busy stringing colored lights and shiny ornaments on the Christmas trees that will brighten village squares and city parks across the land the "Nation's Christmas Tree" will wear nothing but a sprinkling of snow in its branches and a wreath placed by the National Park Service at its base.

Yet there will be no grander tree in all the country. For the tree officially dedicated on April 28, 1926, by the United States Department of the Interior as the "Nation's Christmas Tree" is the General Grant, a "sequoia gigantea" located 6500 feet above sea level in the Grant Grove of Kings Canyon National Park. At the base of this tree a Christmas service, instigated by the people of neighboring Sanger, has been held annually since 1926, except during the war years when travel was restricted. For the last five years the services have been held on the Sunday before Christmas with 12,000-15,000 people in attendance.

Should someone take a notion to top this regal redwood with a star of Bethlehem, he would have to climb 267.4 feet to do so, and authorities believe that at one time it was another 130 feet taller. To hang an ornament from even its lowest branch would require the use of a ladder 129 feet high. If children were to join hands at its base to serenade it with the traditional "O Tannenbaum," their circle would have to measure over 107.5 feet.

Man's adornment, however contrived, could not possibly add anything to the majesty and glory of this 565-ton sequoia, reputed to be second in age only to the General Sherman Tree among all the world's living things. Springing from a seed the size of a pinhead it became a giant 1500-2000 years before angels sang of the birth of the Christ Child, while its

parents probably lived through the Little Ice Age. When it was young it had dense foliage reaching to the ground, but as it matured the lower branches dropped away. Later on it shed most of its upper ones also, leaving only a few large branches to grow upwards forming a green "domelike crown" above its magnificent straight, fire-resistant trunk.

Though the General Grant Tree may well be called a "living link with the past" our knowledge of man's activity in its vicinity does not reach back very far. Potholes in which the Indians ground acorns in the neighborhood of the Grant Tree attest to the fact that this must have been a favorite spot with the first Americans. Cherokee Chief Sequo-yah may even have enjoyed its shade.

Modern history gives credit for the discovery of the tree to Joseph Hardin Thomas in 1862. It was named in 1867 by Mrs. Lucretia P. Baker for the great Civil War General and 18th President. In 1890 the four-square mile area in which it stands was set aside as a National Park and in 1940 the General Grant Grove became part of the newly designated Kings Canyon National Park. An Act of Congress established it as a National Shrine in 1956.

As a million pilgrims each year contemplate this monarch of all the Creator's living things, many must query, as did the Psalmist, "What is man that Thou art mindful of him, and the son of man that Thou visitest him?" For those who are lucky enough to stand beneath the evergreen branches of "The Nation's Christmas Tree" on its special day of honor the answer comes especially loud and clear—"For God so loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life."

THE CHRISTMAS MAID

A factual story, told by an admiring father, of an inspiration which has lived in his memory over a period of twenty-two years

By ALEXANDER H. CARASSO, Ph.D.

GAZING rapturously at a lit-up, gaily decorated tree, Katharine exclaimed: "Daddy, this is the spirit of Christmas!"

A tastefully-trimmed Christmas tree certainly tends to create a festive spirit in a home, but I didn't want my child to believe that the true spirit of Christmas is embodied in an uprooted pine tree. For even though Katharine was only twelve, I knew she was intelligent enough to see in Christmas a much deeper significance. What's more, I wished her to reason it out independently. I therefore asked her: "Katie, can you tell me what the real Christmas spirit is?"

Katharine tore her entranced eyes away from the tree, and fixing me with a long, thoughtful look, said:

"Give me half an hour's time, and I'll tell it to you in writing."

I had an idea as to what was on her mind. She was a true Christmas child. Even at the age of three or four, Christmas used to crowd her mind with jingles like —

"Christmas cheer is coming near
With gladness on parade;
I feel so gay on Christmas Day, —
I am a Christmas Maid!"

And in her book, "The Candle Burns," a collection of verses written between the years of eight and twelve, she treated Christmas themes not only tenderly, but thoughtfully, beyond her age. But those poems she penned a year or two previously, and I was curious to learn how much maturity the child gained during the intervening period. But I did not have to wonder very long: Exactly thirty minutes later, Katharine presented me with a pencilled draft of a poem, titled "The Christmas Spirit."

Only eight short lines. It took me less than a minute to read them, but years and years to absorb their meaning. Not that they were too involved for my comprehension. On the contrary; it was their truthful simplicity that caused me to ponder. I had a feeling that the manifested simplicity was etched in the child's soul ages and ages ago. It was an awesome feeling. A feeling of incredulity, almost doubt. Doubt as to how this small child of mine could see things, which I, her father, four times her age, could not. Did I lack her faith? Yes, probably that was the reason.

Fred Maurer, the noted Californian composer, was a great admirer of Katharine's poetry. It was to him that I sent a copy of her "Christmas Spirit." A short while thereafter, he returned it to me in the form of a musical composition, a song of Christmas which charmed many listeners. The original Maurer manuscript is now before me. Katharine's lyrics are embodied in her second book "Crystal Arabesques." Unfortunately, neither the composer nor the young poet remain among the living.*

To most children the spirit of Christmas becomes visible not merely through the prism of gaily decorated trees and gift boxes. They see it through their hearts'

transoms. Their young brains are motivated by an occult emotive spark; they feel it even before they see it. True, children enjoy gifts at other times of the year, too, but only on Christmas do they make a gala occasion of such things. It is then that the emotional element is given full play. For Christmas gifts are closely related to Love. The Love of Jesus. In the child's imagination Christ and Love are synonymous. "Jesus loves me," is more to them than a mere hymnal tune. They imbibe it with the milk of their mother's breasts long before they hear it chanted in the church.

With Katharine, the Love of Jesus must have been kindled prenatally. Her Christmas poems graphically bespeak it. At barely ten, her Birth of Christ perception visualized itself in —

CHRISTMAS THOUGHTS

Darkness. Chaos. Ape-man. Cave.
Dawning. Instinct. First man's grave.
Envy. Hatred. Ravage. Woes.
Battles. Conquests. Vengeful foes.
Egypt. Bondage. Wonders. Awe.
Freedom. Desert. Idols. Law.
Rulers. Splendor. Downfall. Flight.
Wise-men. Manger. Christ and Light.

The light which germinates life and opens the petals of Love for everything that is noble. The light that illuminates the path to Eternal Bliss. Katharine probably first found it in the womb of her Christian mother. In her "Christmas Spirit", her soul's maturity manifested itself to near completeness. Premature
(See CHRISTMAS — page 32)



*The Late Miss Katharine Carasso, Daughter of the Famed
Author of This Article*

FOR CHRISTMAS -- AN EMPIRE

*It is not the armies, but the colonists — those who build homes
and cultivate the land — who are the real conquerors on earth*

By LOUISE CHENEY

WARM, bright sunshine gold tinselled the Spanish city of old San Antonio, while a mellow, sweeping breeze sang a carol in the bright foliage and gay flowers that suffused Military Plaza in flamboyant color, that shining Christmas Day in 1820. But the starry gaiety of the happy Yule season, the soft musical felicitations of the native Mexicans, the shouting laughter of the children who frolicked in the streets, the spicy aroma of holiday goodies, the intermittent soft chimes of the sweet-toned mission bells proclaiming anew the wonderful story of the Christ Child, helped not at all to ameliorate the sadness and despair of the lonely American who made his way through the garden surrounding the Spanish governor's palace.

If anything the celebration about him but intensified the feeling of poignant aloneness in his weary heart, for he had just seen the death of a dream, a king-sized dream, in fact the greatest dream of his entire life. After traveling over a thousand miles through rough country by horseback to confer with Governor Martinez of the Spanish province of Texas on a project concerning colonization by American families in that territory, the governor had refused to even admit him to the palace and had in fact, threatened him and his two traveling companions with arrest unless they left Spanish soil at once. Sick at heart, the American determined to quit this unfriendly land immediately.

Suddenly the man felt a hand upon his shoulder, a firm hand, warm and friendly. Turning he gazed in astonishment into the face of an old and trusted friend, a man he had known in the United States.

"Why Baron," he exclaimed with pleasure, "Baron De Bastrop?"

The Baron, a Hollander by birth, had fought with the Prussian Army. When the French invaded Holland, the Baron had migrated to the new world and after a time settled in San Antonio, giving his allegiance to Spain. He and the lonely American had become fast friends in Louisiana Territory where both had unsuccessfully attempted colonization.

The chance meeting between the two old friends on that Christmas Day in 1820 was to affect the destiny of the United States, change the face of the western world and contribute greatly to the westward movement.

The Baron grasped his old friend by the hand and asked, "What brings you to San Antonio? And why so glum on Christmas Day?"

"I've just had all my hopes killed," replied the American, and went on to explain what had happened in the governor's palace.

"Don't say a requiem over that dream as yet," advised the Baron. "Governor Martinez and I are good friends and I'll heartily endorse your project. Just you wait and I will call upon him at once."

In a short time the Baron returned smiling broadly, "I told you not to say a requiem just yet, friend. Come, the governor will give you an audience at once."

The American's heart lightened as his dream began

to take on a new dimension, the dimension of reality. Governor Martinez, after talking with the American and learning his glowing plans agreed to recommend his project for colonization by American families in Texas to the Authorities in Mexico.

When Louisiana Territory had been a part of Spanish possessions in the new world, the American had become a Spanish subject and this fact now freed him from the law which decreed that foreigners could not remain in Texas. The Spanish dignitaries in Mexico approved the petition made by the American and a permit was issued on January 17, 1821, for the settlement of three hundred American families in Texas.

The happy American left Texas in the early part of 1821 to return to his home in Missouri to set in motion the plans for the materialization of his great dream. But the hardships he endured on the long overland journey impaired his health and although he went courageously ahead with his preparations, he passed away in June of that year. However, before he died he requested that his son who was preparing for a law career in New Orleans, take up his project and carry it through to fulfillment.

The Spanish government accepted the son as *empresario* for the colonization project as he had been born on Spanish soil. After many setbacks, one being the overthrow of Spanish rule by Mexico, the son brought the American colonists to Texas in 1824.

The rest is history — for the man who saw his great dream snatched away and then almost miraculously restored that Christmas Day in 1821 was Moses Austin and the son who carried to completion his father's plans was Stephen Fuller Austin who went down in history as the Father of Texas.

Stephen Austin dedicated his life to the welfare of his colonists, even spending time in a Mexican prison when he ran into disfavor with the authorities of that land.

Like their forebears in 1776, the original colonists and those who joined them later, revolted when oppression threatened their precious liberty and out of the revolution that followed in Texas against Mexico

(See EMPIRE — page 31)



An Old Spanish Mission

"THE GOVERNMENT STILL LIVES!"

The murals painted by Elihu Vedder for the Library of Congress portray Government as it far too often is, and as it should be

By ALICE HUTCHINS DRAKE

IN THE United States today, there is more interest in Government—municipal, county, State, Federal, International—than at any time since the ratification of the Constitution.

On radio and on television, on rostrum and in pulpit, the word Government is repeatedly spoken—and frequently mispronounced. Into newspapers and magazines the word thrusts its way. Books rush from presses bearing the latest observations on, and interpretations of, the Government.

To Americans of all classes Washington, D. C., is the apotheosis of Government, and has been ever since the day in May, 1800, when the Federal City became the capital city of the new Republic.

Some ninety-seven years after this eventful day, there was placed in its chosen position on the walls of the Library of Congress, in Washington, a series of paintings by the American artist, Elihu Vedder, whose theme was—whose theme is—Government.

Today, these murals are as timely as they were when the American painter, at work in his studio in Rome, sought to make articulate his concept of this arresting noun, Government.

Washington is a world-renowned capital in which certain words, more especially those which begin with the letter "p" are peculiarly associated with the Capital City.

Washington "Cave Dwellers," men and women in official life, those whose automobile license plates bear the significant abbreviation DPL, are among those to whom such words have special significance: Protocol, Propaganda, Priority, Pomposity, Policy, "Plum," Precedence, "Push," "Pull," Parliamentary procedure, Pressure, Promotion, Political prophecy, President, Pretense, Poppycock, Publicity, Patriotism.

To borrow a word from radio and television, all these terms are "affiliates" of Government.

But in the late eighteen nineties, there was less emphasis upon most of them than there is today. One wonders of how many Vedder was aware as the painter executed his murals in far-away Italy.

Since the days of Aristotle, the traditional division of Government has been monarchies, aristocracies, republics and democracies. Inasmuch as Vedder was commissioned to interpret Government for a building identified with one of the three branches of the Government of the United States, the Legislative branch, it is safe to assume that the muralist was thinking in terms of a republic.

The corridor of the Library of Congress selected for the Vedder lunettes is the one through which the visitor passes on the way to the Central Reading Room. Over the entrance door is the tympanum painting which has for theme, *Government*. (Illustrated)

The central figure is that of a woman. She is seated on a marble bench, which is partly supported by marble voting urns. Here, the emphasis is upon the importance of suffrage in the life of a republic. The pure, inviolate ballot is stressed. At each end of the bench, there are couchant lions with heavy metal rings

in their mouths. These rings symbolize the need to moor the Ship of State to strength.

The apotheosis of Government holds in her left hand a sceptre which suggests the Golden Rule. Her right hand supports a tablet bearing the familiar, arresting words, "Of the people, by the people and for the people."

Standing at the right of the symbolic central figure is a winged youth who holds a bridle. The restraint of order is here indicated. A companion youth also winged, stands at left of Government. He holds a sword, weapon of offense and of defense. In the background is an oak tree. As it has through the centuries, the oak symbolizes strength and stability.

In order that the experience of studying the Vedder murals may have a happy ending, it is advisable to "bear left" when moving to an adjoining lunette.

The theme is Corrupt Legislation. Again, there is a central, seated female figure. The arms of the marble bench on which she is seated, are formed of cornucopias. Coin of the realm rushes from them toward the central figure.

In the background, at the right of the spectator, there are mills from the tall stacks of which smoke is belching. Against this background is posed a rich man offering bribes in the form of gold. Near him rest bags of golden coins. Here is a strong box. Here is an overturned voting urn from which ballots are falling. In the lap of the rich man is a book of the Law. The savings of Labor lie on the ground.

Right of the central figure stands a young girl who represents Labor. She is poorly dressed and carries an empty distaff and spindle. Significantly, no smoke arises from the mills in the left background. Rust-tinted leaves float to the ground. The season is Autumn.

The adjoining tympanum interprets the theme, Anarchy. A standing, undraped figure holds a cup of madness in one hand; a torch fashioned from a burning scroll in the other.

A lyre, a scroll, a Bible, and a book represent Art, Learning, the Law, and Religion. A broken arch supports the left foot of Anarchy. Nearby, the corner-



Courtesy Library of Congress

A Government "Of The People, By The People and For The People"

stone of a temple is being pried out by the hand of Violence.

A crouching companion figure symbolizes Ignorance. She pushes into Outer Space (much less crowded in Vedder's day than in 1958) the symbols of civilization, a broken millwheel and millstone. A bomb, the fuse lighted, threatens to explode. Significantly, there are no leaves on the branches of the trees. The season is Winter.

At the right of the central mural, the first figure represents Good Administration. Again, a female figure is seated on a marble bench. Behind the figure rises a slender marble arch which frames her face. The perfect arch is in striking contrast to the broken one in the painting entitled Anarchy.

In the right hand of Good Administration is a pair of scales. These, too, offer the element of contrast. Here is perfect poise, a quality absent from the scales in the hand of Corrupt Legislation.

The left hand of Good Administration supports a shield quartered to symbolize the standards which must be met by a free republic worthy of its name.

The rule, the weight, and the scales represent the symbols of Just Government. The ancient voting urn introduced into the mural, Corrupt Legislation, reappears in this lunette. Elsewhere, it is overturned. Here, it is upright, ready to receive the ballot of the youth who drops into it his symbol of suffrage. His left hand supports three books. The muralist thus makes articulate the part Education plays in the exercise of suffrage.

Balancing the figure of the swiftly moving youth and the voting urn, are, on the left, a second urn, and a graceful female figure. She is winnowing. A gentle wind scatters the chaff, while the good grain fans into the mouth of the urn. This act of winnowing has symbolic meaning: Public office and the solemn responsibility of the men and women who seek it. The background of this lunette is a field of wheat.

The fifth mural symbolizes Peace and Prosperity. The length of the corridor separates it from the one directly opposite. There, Anarchy represents turmoil, confusion, madness, and chaos. Here is tranquility, serenity, a world in command of itself.

The fourth seated figure in the Vedder series rests her hands lightly upon olive wreaths. Nearby grows an olive tree, ancient symbol of peace.

Right of Peace and Prosperity is a young girl engaged in decorating a piece of pottery. A lyre is introduced to represent Music. Architecture is symbolized by a Grecian temple.

Round about, the land is well-wooded. Left of the central figure is a youth engaged in planting a tree, a sapling. Nature seeks expression in the cool, green leaf.

Beneath this last painting in the series there could appropriately be inscribed the moving words of the Koran: "The trees sing of His power, and the flowers waft their perfume toward Him."

Sixty-two years ago, Elihu Vedder wrote: "Five decorative panels for the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C. I may say in favor of the murals that I made them to go with the architecture—to look as if made for the place they occupy."

Sixty-two years ago, the American artist, working in his studio in Rome, dreamed that his series of murals interpreting Government would occupy an arresting position in the Library of Congress.

Some years after the panels were installed, a Washington traveler who was connected with the Library of Congress, visited Vedder in his studio. The muralist expressed a feeling of depression caused by the



Courtesy Library of Congress

"Corrupt Legislation"

choice of corridor in which his paintings had been placed.

True, the corridor is dark. It is narrow. Its being shallow, the visitor is handicapped in obtaining a completely satisfying view of the five lunettes. "But," explained the visitor, "you must remember that your work is in the corridor through which one passes to the Central Reading Room. This is the very heart of the Library. Could any position be more fitting?"

The painter smiled. "You win," he replied.

Today, the Library of Congress is probably the largest library in the world. The books alone number nearly 11,000,000. The Loan Division recently reported: "The volume of loans reached a peak in 1958 with 207,000 items being issued to all borrowers, individual and library . . . New York libraries accounted for 187 of those availing themselves of the service. They were followed by 146 in Pennsylvania, 115 in California, 83 in Ohio, 80 in Massachusetts, and 75 in Texas. Florida, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey and Virginia all had more than 50 borrowing libraries. Requests were received from 40 libraries in Europe, and interlibrary loans were sent as well to Southern Rhodesia, the Union of South Africa, India, and Hong Kong."

Daily, thousands of men, women and children visit the Library of Congress. There, under the aegis of Col. Willard Webb, Chief of the Stack and Reader Division, literally thousands seek the Central Reading Room, in quest of the Printed Word. To enter it, the Reader passes through the Vedder Corridor where Government is honored in the central panel.

Looking up at the painting, he can appropriately recall the words spoken on an April day in 1865, by James R. Garfield: "God reigns, and the Government at Washington still lives."

COMING FEATURES

Soon To Appear In National Republic
What Does 1959 Hold Forth?

New Years At The White House

Labor Politics — A Deadly Parallel

Liberal vs. Conservative Policy

First American Military Balloon

Walker, The American Filibuster

And many other inspiring, enlightening features

THE ENEMY WITHIN OUR GATES

(REGISTERED TRADE MARK)

*Concerning the Activities of Movements Tending
To Undermine the Institutions of the Republic*

Russian Spy Photographs U.S.A. Secret "D.E.W." Line

While on the one hand certain mouthy minority groups in the United States are urging the leftists in the coming U. S. Congress to toss out all Congressional investigating committees and Government security agencies which have been delving into the Communist conspiracy (see succeeding article in these columns), the evidence continues to pile up to show that the Red espionage network is still much at work in our country stealing vital National secrets.

Recently in a Canadian hotel, a man was found shot to death. In his possession were color photographs of secret U.S.A.-Canadian radar sites, Communist literature and a letter, either from his mother or a coded message, telling of a visit to Moscow, partially financed by the Russian government.

In Washington it has been revealed that Russia's spies have in recent months picked up a lot of valuable information on our latest developments in the nuclear field.

In New York further disclosures concerning the Red spy networks in the United States have been unfolded at the trial of a Russian-born, former research assistant at Harvard, on trial for perjury for lying to a grand jury about espionage activity, the picture and background of whom was published some months ago in NATIONAL REPUBLIC.

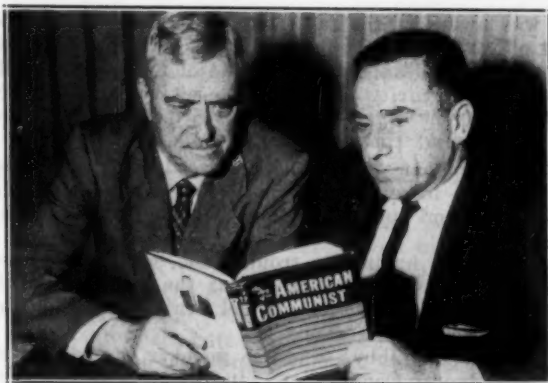
The twenty-seven-year-old Merrill James O'Donnell was found dead in the hallway of a Vancouver hotel a few days after telling a cousin, "I don't expect to be alive in a few weeks."

A witness before a Canadian inquest jury said the dead man had been fired from his last job — with the Seafarers International Union because he was found to be a "security risk." Because of the color photographs of the secret radar installations and the Communist literature, the inquest jury hurriedly turned the case over to the Royal Canadian Mounted Police. The inquest jury ruled that the death was "not by suicide."

O'Donnell had no known permanent address. He had been employed by a Canadian transportation company, operating services along the DEW line. This is the "Distant Early Warning Line" set up to provide advance warning of the possible approach of Communist planes from across the top of the North Pole. This is considered an important part of the North American (U.S.A.-Canadian) defense system.

The day before he was shot, O'Donnell withdrew \$250 he had left for safe keeping in the hotel safe.

His link to the Russians was further strengthened by the contents of a letter signed "Love, Mom," and



Earl Browder (Left), John Gates (Right), Onetime National Communist Party Secretary and Editor of Communist Party Organ, *Daily Worker*, View Their "The Story Of An American Communist," (N.Y.C.)

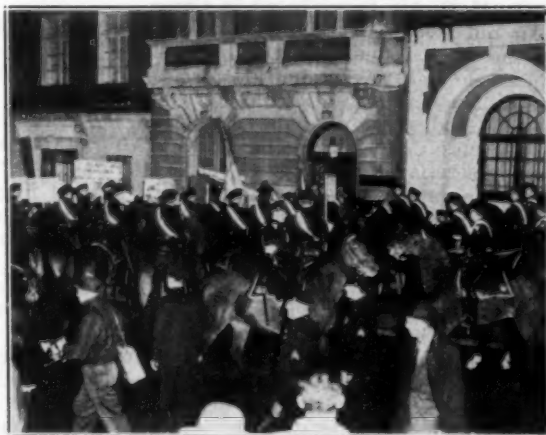
presumably written by his mother. The letter was dated October 5 and was apparently written aboard a ship bound for London. "Mom" told of her plans to fly from London to Prague, and then to Moscow with a four-week stop at the Black Sea "for rest and treatment, all for free." This could, of course, have been a coded message.

The writer told of plans to later return to Canada, saying, "The return trip is paid for by the U.S.S.R." There was a question as to whether the writer of the letter had delivered information to the Russians and whether it had been obtained by the dead man, with the expenses being defrayed as a part of the over-all arrangements.

Two high officials of the U.S.A. Atomic Department appeared on separate television shows recently, and while differing as to the amount of secrets Russia has stolen from us, both agreed the Reds have been very successful in this field of espionage.

Lt. Gen. Arthur Trudeau, chief of research and development for the Department of the U. S. Army, said there has been a "tremendous leakage" of technological secrets, and he has called for a crackdown in all fields of security.

A few weeks ago the Soviet Union announced that



Hungarian Refugees (N.Y.C.) Stage Protest Before Russian Delegation Headquarters In N.Y.C. on Forty-first Anniversary of Red Revolution

it was aware of the fact that the United States had set off 32 nuclear explosions from April through July. The Army had announced only 14 of these tests. Military and security officials were set back at the accuracy of the Russian report which correctly listed the dates and times of the 32 tests.

Gen. Trudeau said, "The advanced state of Soviet technology today is due more to Soviet success in espionage and subversion than it is to their scientific apparatus."

England is having its trouble, too, with similar secrets. It has been disclosed that the Reds have full knowledge of the British "Black Knight," that country's secret space rocket.

Willard F. Libby, scientist member of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission, admitted on a recent television show on which he appeared that espionage has undoubtedly helped Russia a great deal, although he did not discount their own scientific advances. He said Russia has been helped by such agents as Klaus Fuchs, imprisoned British scientist, whom he called "a very dedicated Communist and thoroughly expert spy."

Fuchs was sentenced to imprisonment in England for betraying that country's secrets to the Reds. It will be recalled that at the start of World War II Fuchs was sent to Canada to engage in the atomic research program and succeeded in getting transferred to the United States where he was assigned to our own atomic establishment at Los Alamos, N. M., then under the direction of Dr. Robert Oppenheimer. Later he left this country, was involved in the Red espionage ring in Canada, and was tried and convicted in England. He escaped the death penalty, and England is going to let him go to Russia at the end of his rather short sentence.

As a world leader in espionage, Russia, with whom we were allied in World War II, secreted vital information about our war plans to our enemy — the Japs. This was disclosed recently in a History of Naval Operations in World War II, by Rear Admiral Samuel E. Morrison, just released by the publisher.

Admiral Morrison writes, "It seems probable that official Russia did not exactly approve American efforts to win victory promptly, and hoped that the Pacific war would drag along until such time as the Soviets found it convenient to come in."

The secret involved the American plans to isolate the Philippines from the Japs through heavy attacks by the U. S. Air Force based in China.

An old trick — Russian Vodka — performed again for the Reds. Reds got the information through a diplomatic leak, says Admiral Morrison, "That an allied diplomat's tongue should have been loosed at a Russian Vodka party is understandable, but why did the 'People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs' impart this indiscretion to their ally's enemy, the Japanese?"

Russian international agents recently offered huge sums of money to an American diplomat for information which he could obtain, the State Department has revealed.

Donald Ultan, of California, now stationed at the American embassy in Vienna, was approached a number of times by the Red agent. Ultan finally made a number of contacts with the agent with full knowledge of the American embassy. Ultan is connected with the embassy's communications department.

Ultan and the Russian were stopped recently by Vienna police who thought they "behaved suspiciously," but both men were released because they possessed papers identifying them with the city's diplomatic corps.



United States Inspector Seizes Plane Load of Arms, Fort Lauderdale, Fla., Intended for Cuban Rebel Fidel Castro

The Russian was identified as "S. Mihail," who originally passed himself off as a "Belgian businessman."

A spokesman for the American embassy said, "several weeks ago the man contacted Mr. Ultan and requested a meeting in front of the Vienna sports hall. There the agent revealed his true identity and offered to pay the American diplomat huge sums if he would secretly work with the Russians."

A jury in a Federal court in New York City late in November found Mark Zborowski, former research assistant at Harvard, guilty of perjury in lying to a Federal grand jury about his dealings with Jack Soble, confessed Russian spy now serving a prison term.

It took the jury only three hours to reach its verdict after hearing several days of testimony during which Zborowski contended that his memory was faulty when he originally appeared before the grand jury and denied knowing Soble. The maximum penalty for the offense is five years in prison and a fine of \$2,000.

The Russian-born anthropologist admitted during the trial that he had been an agent for the Soviet

(See ENEMY — page 23)



Roger Steadman (Left) Placed Under Arrest By Officer Callahan, Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Formerly of Huron, S. D., He Was Pilot of Arms-Laden Plane En Route To Cuban Rebels

NATIONAL REPUBLIC EDITORIALS

FOR—Fundamental Americanism; Constitutional Representative Government; Constructive National Policies.

AGAINST—All Subversive Movements Inimical to American Ideals, Traditions and Institutions.

THE FEAST OF THE FAMILY

CHRISTMAS is the Feast of the Family. It has been so ever since that wondrous night when the Shepherds, abiding in the fields, keeping watch over their flocks by night, saw the Angel of the Lord appear, heard tidings of great joy, and went forth to seek The Holy Family in the little stable at Bethlehem.

It is only natural that from that time Christmas has been a family day. Emphasis has been laid on making it a merry holiday for children—in the name of the Holy Infant. The family is the unit which is the basis of our society, of our Christian community.

It has been said by some that Christmas is being over-commercialized—but the giving of gifts at Christmas is but a commemoration of the actions of the Magi who brought gifts to the Christ Child—a story exquisitely told by Mr. Grupp and featured in this issue.

What is it you remember most when you look back at the Christmasses you have known? Is not the happiest remembrance that of being part of the family group? The preparations for weeks ahead, in which all the family had a share and a task to perform, the careful selection of the Christmas tree—none of these stiff-looking objects we see today, lacquered in all sorts of color, but a living, green tree, the fragrance of whose branches vied with the scents of spicy mincemeat and of roasting turkeys; the trimming of the tree with home-made ornaments, the fascinating looking packages; the hanging of the stockings, and the going to church of the whole family across the crunching snow.

Then in your later memories, the most precious are of your own family, your own home, your own children. You knew by then that in the closeness of a family, knitted together by bonds of love, lay the only real security in the world. "Going home for Christmas" meant going back to that haven, to find once more that same assurance.

On this Christmas, all over this nation there will be homes gayly decorated for the holiday, families going together to church in town, city or village, and the music of the voices of happy children undisturbed by fears of wars to come.

The family has been the strength of these United States. It was as families the first settlers came to these shores. It was as families that they moved out into the wilderness of America to build homes. It was as families that they crossed this great continent, daring the dangers of that trek that their children might have a fuller life.

It was this ideal of family life which motivated the pioneers. It is by retaining this ideal that our Republic may be kept prospering in internal peace, and progressing.

MAO DESTROYS THE FAMILIES

A COMPLETE antithesis to the ideal of family life is seen in the newest moves of Mao Tse-tung, Red Chinese dictator.

Mao Tse-tung is now going beyond the concept of the present day Soviet leaders in the institution of Communism. Russian Red dictators undermined the family ties but have never completely destroyed them.

In order to make a great industrial empire of Red China, Mao is deliberately setting out to destroy what has throughout generations been the abiding core of Chinese life—the family.

Throughout the centuries the Chinese had made the family the basic unit of their society. All the members of a family worked for the good of the entire family. The greatest punishment that could be meted was to exile one from the family. They even carried the idea to the point of ancestor worship. This was one reason why the Chinese people throughout history were never really conquered, no matter how many invaders rolled over their soil.

Now Mao Tse-tung, cynically using the crisis at Quemoy, which has been of his own making, as the reason, has called for an utter regimentation of all Chinese—men, women and children alike.

The peasants are to lose their land—acquisition of which was what we were told previously was the reason for the Communist revolution. Chinese are now being forced into communes and are to work for and as the Communist officials of the communes dictate. There is to be no more personal property. The aged are to be relegated to special institutions of care. The children are to be forcibly herded into nurseries. Public canteens are being organized "relieving the women from the work of cooking," and the women are to be put to laborious work—not for their families, but for the commune. The women are even being herded into dormitories with "one night off." In many instances families are being torn apart, sent to distant areas.

The American "liberals" in New Deal days excused Chinese Communism as "an agrarian revolution," and boasted how much Mao was planning for the Chinese "people," and who are now haranguing in favor of U. S. A. recognition and trade relations with Red China—and who have bemoaned our friendship with Chiang as a corrupt and reactionary leader—will now have to face the facts as they are, and either be honest enough to come out and admit that they were wrong, or else find a new set of arguments behind which to champion the cause of the Red Dictator, whose actions have made the ugliest of war lords in history look—by comparison—as though they had wings and a halo.

Furthermore—those who find in Mao's declaration and actions a tyranny and cruelty beyond that of Hitler or Stalin, and who do not wish to see representatives of Red China freely moving about our country, received as honored diplomats, had better start expressing themselves and backing our Government's stand on "No admission to the United Nations, no U. S. A. diplomatic or trade agreements with Red China."



CREEPING SOCIALISM

THOSE who have belittled the claim that "Creeping Socialism" is endangering the future of the United States might have a slightly different opinion if they will look at the facts as they really are, instead of as they think they appear.

What is "creeping Socialism" but the gradual abnegation of the rights of the individual and the increasing absorption of those rights by the state?

Cradle-to-the-grave security may be an ideal — but should it rather not be attained by individual effort, careful planning and thrift? Should those who are willing to work, sacrifice and save, be penalized to foot the bill to secure the drones? Captain John Smith said "no" to this in the days of the early Virginia settlements. Governor Bradford declared it a failure and unsound in the days of the Pilgrim experiments.

Does not governmental assumption of the responsibilities of the individual tend to sap initiative, and to retain in power those who make lavish handouts of the taxpayer's money to the thriftless? The Caesars kept control in Rome by their handouts to the mobs — and the result was the weakening and eventual downfall of the Roman Empire.

The gradual advancement of socialized medicine is one example of Creeping Socialism. Of course we want medical care readily available to everyone in need of it, but is socialized medicine the real answer?

Regiment the doctors and you sound the death-knell of practical research and health improvement. There will be research in the Federal- and State-owned laboratories, but the unproven results will be tried out on people who will be expected to serve as guinea pigs, without regard to their personal needs. In some experiments life-serving prison inmates are already being used instead of animals.

Any good doctor will tell you that the most important element in accurate diagnosis is a personal knowledge of the patient and of his or her manner of living and mental state. State controlled doctors can not spare the time to fully acquire that knowledge of each patient, and under socialized medicine a patient is not assigned to a given doctor. The doctor-patient relationship is too important in the treatment of illness to be overlooked.

Ask anyone who has gone through a clinic. Some of the doctors with whom they dealt were excellent — but others were just holding down a job and too often missed the danger signals of serious ailments. Besides, though the clinic system may save time for doctors, it certainly doesn't save time for the troubled patients.

Socialized medicine is an inroad of Socialism upon the rights and the responsibilities of the individual. Do you want to be told what you can and cannot do? Do you want to work where you are told to work, at whatever task you are told to perform? Do you want to have your life regulated as though you had not the intellect to plan for yourself?

If you do not want the kind of life the Communist dictators plan for the Chinese, the Russians, the Poles, the Czechs, the Bulgarians, and others, then resist any and every encroachment of "creeping socialism."



WHAT IS THE NEXT STEP?

Now the battle of ballots is over. The people of the United States have made their choice. In free elections they have selected the men who will run our Government for the next two years. The will of the majority has prevailed. Our Republic is still our Republic, where the loser congratulates the victor, instead of reaching for a gun to settle their differences.

But now we must get to work. In two years there will be a presidential election and, as this year, one third of the Senate and all of the House of Representatives will be chosen. It isn't too early to begin working for that important Election Day.

First let us analyze what has just happened. Was it a landslide victory? Was it a landslide defeat?

Columnists and commentators have issued pronunciamiento after pronunciamiento. They have been as varied as they were numbered. And to our way of thinking, mostly erroneous.

The ins for the greater part are out, and the outs in. That is a certainty. Was it a defeat for conservatism? Among the most conservative, many were returned to office. Was it a victory for labor unionists? Some of the most vehement critics of labor union leaders were reelected to office, yet a number of the newly elected are unquestionably bound to the whims of certain labor union bosses.

What really happened? Perhaps this story will serve to illustrate. We had a letter from a woman bemoaning the way the election went in her state. Three years ago when asked about a candidate, this same woman said she hadn't followed his voting, but she "heard someone say he was too conservative" and that she didn't think too much of him. Ten months ago she said she was "for him, but hadn't made any plans to help in his campaign." Four months ago she said, "it would be catastrophic if he weren't elected." When asked what she was going to do about it, she said she would vote, but her varied interests would not permit her to help promote him. Now she complains because he was not elected, and yet she is a highly educated, extraordinarily efficient organizer and speaker.

That is what happened. If you analyze the candidates who were victorious you will find that for the most part, those who were for them got out and took an active part in their campaign, and for the most part — from the very beginning. That is true, whether the successful candidate was ultra-liberal or ultra-conservative.

Elections are not won by saying, "Dear me!" and wringing your hands. Elections are won by knowing the facts, stating them clearly — and ringing doorbells.

Of course, the radical groups went out to defeat conservative candidates. But if the conservative groups had been half as hard-working and intent on electing conservatives, they could have done so — because in the long run there are more of them. Some correspondents bewailed the "organized labor union vote." But the 16,000,000 the liberal labor union officials claim, is but a small percentage of the eligible voters of this country. The conservatives just weren't working.

The people of this nation have two years in which to work — and only two years, for another selection. It isn't too early to begin grooming candidates. It isn't too early to start to work with the party powers — that be so that when the time comes, they will be influenced to help choose men best suited for each candidacy. There is nothing to be gained by bragging or repining. It is time to begin the next campaign.

Those who would give up essential liberty to purchase a little temporary safety deserve neither liberty nor safety.

—BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

• • •

Lincoln — his heart was as great as the world, but there was no room in it to hold the memory of a wrong.

—EMERSON

• • •

A liberal is a man who is willing to spend somebody else's money.

—CARTER GLASS, 1938

NEW HOPE AHEAD FOR CONSERVATIVES

Leftwing landslide to split Democratic Party into hopeless factions, leading to realignment of party ranks on voter level in 1960

By DR. DAN W. GILBERT

CHEER up, conservative Republicans and Democrats, the party of the A.D.A.-C.I.O.-A.F.L. has its big headache, too. Leftwing Democratic Party propagandists will feverishly deny it, but lacking a suitable new standard-bearer, the Democrat "liberal" leaders will no doubt "reluctantly" draft Stevenson again, and Adlai somewhat less "reluctantly" will go forth in the footsteps of the once-as-popular William Jennings Bryan, to a third successive defeat. Unaccustomed as we are in the NATIONAL REPUBLIC to make political predictions, we make bold to say that this is very clearly the way the situation looks now, a year-and-a-half in advance of National Convention time, 1960. Now let us tell you how and why we come to this, to some, startling conclusion.

Front-rank runner toward the 1960 Democrat presidential nomination, as of now, is of course, Senator Jack Kennedy. At the same time, four years ago, it was Estes Kefauver. Eight years ago, it was Alben Barkley and Kefauver in a dead heat. The Barkley and Kefauver bandwagons ran out of gas, to speak politely; they were derailed by the A.D.A.-C.I.O. bosses. To speak with historical accuracy, F.D.R.'s beloved "Dear Alben" Barkley lacked nothing for the nomination in 1952 except a "clearance" with the leftist A.D.A. and C.I.O. labor bosses. Previously, the popular Democrat leader, James Byrnes, was likewise refused A.D.A.-C.I.O. clearance. They refused Barkley approval for President as they had refused to "clear" Jimmy Byrnes in his bid for the vice-presidential contest in 1944 (against Harry Truman, who later ascended to the Presidency on the death of Franklin D. Roosevelt). Barkley's voting record was 100% with the "liberal-labor" program, but, with the labor-union leaders, that can never be enough. The romantic and lyrical "liberal" leaders demand a candidate who fires them with emotional ecstasy. No one in prominence does this except Adlai Stevenson — except, of course, Harry Truman and Eleanor Roosevelt, who are too old to be in the running for public office. The A.D.A. and C.I.O. "king-makers" are past masters at administering a polite brush-off based on the old trickery of "damning with faint praise." Covertly they have already given it to Jack Kennedy, Stu Symington, Lyn Johnson, Herb Humphrey, Menn Williams, and other Democrat hopefuls, but they in reality remain "mad about Adlai," and no one else. When the convention bogs down in the face of impending deadlock in 1960, the A.D.A.-C.I.O. leadership will no doubt again turn to their first love, the unchallenged darling of all authenticated "liberals," Adlai E. Stevenson.

Furthermore, although his supporters profess not to know it, Jack Kennedy has already been struck out by the venerable southpaw kingpin of the leftist "liberals," Eleanor Roosevelt herself. In her syndicated column, she has repeatedly made it clear that Jack Kennedy can never hope to atone for his unpardonable sin against liberalism in refusing to cast a clear-cut vote for the censure of the late Senator Joe McCarthy. In the concept of the C.I.O.-A.D.A. hierarchy, the first test of bonafide liberalism is to maintain an unquench-

able hate and fear of McCarthy, living or dead. If a "liberal" candidate flunks this initial and initiation test, he is immediately consigned to outer darkness. Strangely, McCarthy dead seems to give the "liberals" more jitters, willies, and nightmares than did even McCarthy in life. In their paroxysms of fearful superstition, the self-advertised "liberal leaders" act as though their own cause were hexed and bewitched by a candidate's failure to spit upon the corpse of Senator McCarthy at appropriate periods in any campaign oration. "Liberal" magazines are filled, as never before, with articles pouring new venom of slander and character assassination upon the dead Wisconsin Senator.

Earlier, we mentioned the passionate political infatuation that "liberal" leaders have for Adlai E. Stevenson. At times, they unthinkingly pursue it even to their own disadvantage. Two days before the election, the leftwing labor bosses' hand-picked choice for Governor of California, Edmund G. Brown, appeared on the famous radio program, *Meet the Press*. When asked about whether he considered himself a "liberal" or middle-of-the-road, "moderate" Democrat, Mr. Brown flatly said, "I am an Adlai Stevenson Democrat." Many of his own supporters gasped in astonishment. Why not say he was a Franklin D. Roosevelt Democrat? How can there be advantage in calling yourself the one kind of Democrat who was overwhelmingly rejected by the voters in two successive presidential elections?

The plain truth is that the "mad about Adlai" liberal leaders would almost rather lose with their hero, than win with someone else less colorful and more conservative. After the 1956 debacle, a leading "liberal" columnist rhapsodized over "Adlai Stevenson —



Adlai Stevenson, Titular Head of Democratic Party, Can No Longer Straddle Fence, Must Stay to Left. Shown in Chicago, November 14, Lunching With Soviet Ambassador Menshikov, As Latter Berates U.S.A.

Magnificent in Defeat. Of course, even Republicans and conservative Democrats can enthuse over Stevenson in that role! Another never-say-die Stevenson champion presented him with a literary tribute under this title: "The world's best good loser—Adlai Stevenson." In 1928, Franklin Roosevelt toasted Al Smith as "The Happy Warrior—victory is his habit." In 1956, a humorless, dead-serious lyrical "liberalist" paid homage to the beaten Stevenson in this stolid prose: "Defeat does not daunt him: he takes his losses in liberal stride—Adlai E. Stevenson, always philosophical even in defeat."

In all fairness, it must be conceded that there is something touching about the devotion of the leftwing A.D.A.-C.I.O. leadership to their always-losing idol. It is hard to remain popular while making a habit of defeat. Ask Tom Dewey! Dewey made a strong and courageous run for the White House in 1944, and missed only by a whisker in 1948. Yet, in 1952, he was loudly excoriated on the Convention floor for twice leading his party down to defeat. After fumbling through the 1952 fiasco, four years later, Adlai Stevenson killed off all Democrat hopes with his clumsy, uncalled-for, "foot-in-mouth" mumbblings about abolishing the draft and unilateral cessation of atomic and hydrogen bomb tests. Any fourth-grader knew that the game was lost for the "liberal" utopian dreamer when he came down out of his Ivory Tower to argue military matters with one of the world's greatest generals. So far as the record shows, no "liberal" spokesman has ever uttered a word of criticism of Stevenson's woozy and dreamy one-man campaign which he stubbornly persevered in, while defying the agonized "appeals to reason" of some of his own party's campaign advisers. Stevenson is still the untarnished idol for whom all authenticated "liberals" never tire of doing or dying. Only officials of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People are privileged to have their pictures taken as frequently with Eleanor Roosevelt, the high priestess of "liberalism." And Pat Brown goes out of his way to try to harness his own victory express to the always defeat-bent Stevenson funeral carriage.

Some commentators may object that a deadlock in the Democrat convention in 1960 might lead to a dark horse rather than a call to Adlai for a repeat performance. But the fact is: the day of dark horses is far behind us. In 1960, the mass of people will no more buy an unknown candidate than an unknown and unadvertised manufacturer's product. America's future is beset with new problems, fears, anxieties, and challenges. The people insist upon a President whom they know and think they can trust—whose record is known and knowable, and whose ability has been openly exhibited. The last authentic dark horse to ride into the White House was Warren G. Harding, a handsome, comfortable-looking man who loafed through a "front porch" campaign for a "return to normalcy." The biggest excitement of the contest was stirred up by the dictionary-makers who disagreed over whether there really is such a word as "normalcy," or whether it is just a corruption of "normality." Americans are divided over just what may lie ahead for our country in this highly troubled world. But we all know there is not going to be any early return to the easy and uncomplicated ways of a bygone generation. The future may be unknown—but we do not want to be thrust into it under the leadership of a man of unproven qualities. Neither party can hope to win in 1960 with anyone but their best-known, most-respected and most-trusted leader.

A factor working for another Stevenson nomination



Part of Picket Protest of Over One Hundred Baltic Nations' Refugees Parading Outside Chicago Meeting Place Where Soviet Ambassador Denounced United States Peace Policies as Warlike

is this: He is the only man, close to the heart of the leftwing C.I.O.-A.D.A. leadership, who can hold the Democratic Party together while standing on a strong civil rights platform. However one may feel about the Stevenson character and personality, slow-moving moderation and non-violent gradualism are his ways of doing things. There is none of the hot-head, the wild-eyed extremist, the direct actionist in his make-up. In a summary, the South would doubtless stay with the party with Adlai at the helm. A South-conceived Third Party would almost surely come out of a convention that gave the nod to Soapy Williams, or any other pro-labor-liberal equally near and dear to the A.D.A.-C.I.O. brain trust.

Could Stevenson win in 1960—or even do any better than he did four years and eight years ago? Again avoiding the prophet's role, we think history is bound to repeat itself. In early 1944, when Wendell Wilkie was preparing another try for the G.O.P. presidential prize, NATIONAL REPUBLIC published an article showing that, historically, there is never a successful "comeback" for a defeated presidential candidate. William Jennings Bryan, a classical example, made three runs for the White House and fell short by a bigger margin each time. Since the publication of the much-quoted NATIONAL REPUBLIC article in 1944, Wilkie failed, Dewey failed, and Stevenson, each in two successive try-outs for the Presidency, failed to break the unwritten rule of American political life: In the presidential arena, losers never come back as winners. Once the wares they exhibit are thrust aside by the American people, they had just as well close shop.

Is Stevenson destined to try again? All the evidence points to the affirmative. As one Democrat writer has recently said, "The ardently liberal wing of our party is emotionally attached to Stevenson, and would not break loose of him for love, money, or victory. The rest of us Democrats are stuck with him."

Without being unfair, facetious, or flippant, all American conservatives, Republicans, Democrats, and independents, will concede that Adlai E. Stevenson has many fine qualities. Like William Jennings Bryan, he is admirably qualified for many jobs of dignity and responsibility—such as university professor or college president, and people are highly enter-

(See HOPE—page 32)

GLORY THAT LED BUT TO THE GRAVE

**Commodore Tucker sank 62 enemy ships, captured 600 enemy guns,
but died ignored by the Republic for which he so bravely fought**

By EARLE W. GAGE

AMERICAN seamen, from colonial days, through World War II and since, have lifted American seapower by their seaboots, from zero to world pre-eminence.

Perhaps because the Colonies were struggling desperately for economic capability during and after the Revolution, adequate rewards and recognition were impossible for many of the early maritime heroes whose deeds merited far greater recognition than they ever received in life.

Commodore Samuel Tucker, buried in an obscure part of the little country cemetery of Bremen, Lincoln County, Maine, is one of the outstanding examples of the frequently repeated charge that Republics are ungrateful. His flat, untended headstone is simply marked "A Patriot of the Revolution."

It is true that President John Adams, paying tribute to Commodore Tucker said, "His biography, even at this day, would make him a conspicuous figure in naval annals of the United States."

Young Tucker, born in Marblehead, Mass., in 1642, answered the call of the sea at the age of eleven, as a cabin boy on the "Royal George," an English sloop-of-war. By the time he was 17 he was second mate on a vessel sailing out of Salem. He made a creditable record aboard this ship, on one occasion, when the captain was drunk, clearing away from pursuing Algerian corsairs, to escape and save the vessel.

In 1763, at 21, he married Mary Gatchell, of Marblehead, and became master of a merchantman. When the Revolutionary War broke out he was in London, where he was offered his choice of a commission in the British Army, a command in the British Navy, or a high civilian job.

True to his American colonial blood, the young seaman flatly refused to join any British service and to become a traitor to his homeland. He cried out to the enlisting officer, "Damn his most gracious majesty! Do you think I would fight against my native country?"

A friend, who happened to overhear the outburst, stepped forward and urged Tucker to retreat to the outdoors, and advised him to quickly leave England before his certain arrest. Captain Tucker immediately left London, traveled some fifteen miles into the country and stopped at a tavern. He discovered a brother sailor kept the place and told him what he had done, and upon being assured that his statement against the king would bring quick, certain arrest, asked to be hidden just as officers rode up.

After the tavernkeeper had sent the soldiers on their way, Tucker made his way to the coast, and by a rare piece of good luck, shipped aboard a vessel in which a distinguished Philadelphia merchant, Robert Morris, was interested. During a furious Atlantic storm, when it was expected that the vessel would go down with her valuable cargo, Tucker, by his skill, saved the ship. Out of gratitude, Morris introduced him to General George Washington, who recognized Tucker as a man the young and struggling American Navy

could well put to service. He was named commander of the armed schooner *Franklyn*, and set to sea.

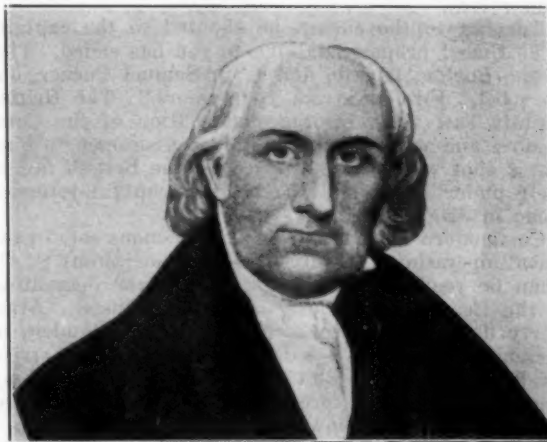
From the very outset his raids on British shipping were a success, affording the colonies supplies from captured British vessels, whose cargoes of arms, ammunition and supplies were a bonanza in the storm and stress of 1775-76.

From the *Franklyn*, Captain Tucker was soon transferred to the command of the *Hancock*, another vessel of similar type. In a year he had captured from thirty to forty British vessels, and won a commission as Commodore, under the signature of Samuel Adams.

Through the year 1777, Commodore Tucker carried on similar raids with the *Boston*, to the command of which he had been appointed by President John Hancock. In February of 1778 he fulfilled the important mission of transporting John Adams and his eleven-year-old son, John Quincy Adams, to France, when Adams was sent as an envoy from this country. That Commodore Tucker was entrusted with such great responsibility when the high seas were full of danger, not alone from the elements, but from the numerous men-of-war which infested the Atlantic, is an indication of the appreciation of and trust in his ability.

En route, they were twice chased by formidable opponents. They captured one frigate with a valuable cargo, and weathered a terrific storm in which the ship was partially disabled. Mr. Adams landed safely in Bordeaux. To this voyage Honorable Peleg Sprague, in 1826, made reference, in the eulogy on Adams and Jefferson, as follows:

"Mr. Adams was removed from the Congress to other scenes of important duty and usefulness. In August, 1778, he was sent to Europe as commissioner of peace. The public ship on board which he embarked was commanded by the gallant Commodore Tucker, who took more guns from the enemy during the Revolutionary War than any other Naval com-



From engraving by H. W. Smith, Courtesy U. S. Navy
Commodore Samuel Tucker

mander, and who has been far less known and rewarded than his merits deserved.

"One occurrence on their passage is worthy of relation as illustrating the character of both. Discovering an enemy's ship, neither could resist the temptation to engage, although against the dictates of prudent duty. Commodore Tucker, however, stipulated that Mr. Adams should remain in the lower part of the ship as a place of safety. But no sooner had the battle commenced than Adams was seen on deck with a musket in his hands, fighting as a common marine. The Commodore preemptorily ordered him below; but, called instantly away, it was not until considerable time had elapsed that he discovered Mr. Adams still at his post, intently engaged in firing upon the enemy. Advancing, he exclaimed, "Why are you here, sir? I am commanded by the Continental Congress to carry you in safety to Europe, and I shall do so"; and, seizing Mr. Adams in his arms, he forcibly carried him from the scene of danger.

So widely did this report of Commodore Tucker's gallantry and success spread, not alone among the colonies, but in England, that his actions became daily talk among British officers, who, at last, connived to bring his career to an end. The British fitted out a frigate even larger than the *Boston*, and sent her forth with a hundred picked men. Commodore Tucker, ever alert, learned of the project; when the British vessel ran across him he met her under English colors. The British captain hailed him, "What ship is that?"

"Captain Gordon's," replied Tucker, who knew that Gordon's English ship was modeled after the *Boston*.

"Where do you hail from?"

"New York," replied Tucker.

"When did you leave?"

"Four days ago. I am out after the *Boston* frigate, to take that rebel, Tucker, and I'm bound to take him, dead or alive, to New York."

"Have you seen him?" anxiously queried the English captain.

"Well, I've heard of him," rejoined Tucker. "They say he's a hard one to catch."

In the meantime, the men on the *Boston* had been bringing their vessel into a position where they could rake the decks of the enemy. Every man was at his guns. Just then Tucker was recognized by one of the enemy's crew, who shouted from the topmost mast a warning to the British captain. Tucker gave the order to his men:

"Down with the British flag and hoist the American colors!"

Turning to the enemy, he shouted to the captain, "The time I proposed talking to you has ended. This is the *Boston*, frigate, and I am Samuel Tucker, but no rebel. Fire or strike your colors." The British captain saw the advantageous position of the Commodore and wisely took the only course open to him. Not a shot was fired and thus did the British fail in their undertaking, and the English captain returned home in disgrace.

Commodore Tucker played a conspicuous role in the Naval operations at the siege of Charleston, S. C., when he rendered valuable service in the demolition of the Beacon Lighthouse and Fort Johnson. After thirty days' siege, he was one of the commanders to surrender, though it is said he was the last to strike his flag, saying, "I don't think much of striking my flag to your present force, for I have struck more of your flags than are now flying in this harbor."

Upon receiving his parole, Tucker returned to Boston and soon was in charge of another sloop-of-war, the *Thorn*, on which he continued his record-breaking



Courtesy U. S. Navy

U. S. Frigate "Boston"

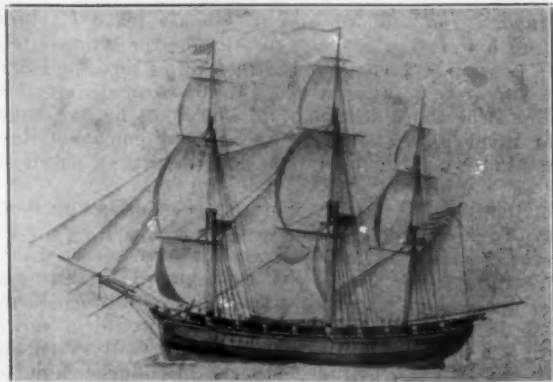
raids and capture of British ships until his own last vessel fell into the enemy's hands. Again he managed to escape to Boston. By this time he had acquired much wealth and occupied a house on Fleet Street, close by Governor Hutchinson's residence.

After six years of affluence, he lost his property and again he returned to Marblehead vainly endeavoring all the while to secure from Congress "arrears of pay on account of services rendered his country." He tended a grist mill and granary until, in 1792, he purchased a farm in what was then Bristol, Maine, to which he brought his wife, aged mother, and widowed daughter. The place is now known as Bremen, and was incorporated in 1828. There Commodore Tucker lived as a farmer and taught navigation until his death in 1833.

During his active service in the Navy, during the Revolution, Commodore Tucker captured 62 British ships, 600 pieces of cannon, and 3000 prisoners, beside a king's ransom of cargoes which aided the struggling American forces in feeding and clothing their armies.

In the War of 1812, when British privateers and war vessels were devastating American commerce along the Maine coast, though Tucker was aged and white-haired, he commanded a schooner, armed with two brass cannon from the fort at Wiscasset, chased and captured the privateer *Crown*, and cleared the Maine coast of all the war vessels of the enemy.

Denied the fortune that belonged to him from his share of the prizes he captured, he applied for compensation. (See GLORY — page 32)



Courtesy U. S. Navy

Ship "Franklyn" of Boston, 1799

THE GUN THAT TAMED THE WEST

The Texas Rangers suggested the improvements which turned the old Colt No. 5 into the Colt Six-Shooter which tamed the west

By **WILLIAM L. ROPER**

ONE sweltering June day in 1844, fifteen Texas Rangers under the command of Col. John Coffee Hays were trailing a small band of Indians along the Pedernales River, when the Rangers suddenly found themselves surrounded by a fierce war party of eighty, yelling, spear-tossing Comanches.

In the savage, close-range fighting that followed, the Rangers killed nearly half of the Indians and put the others to flight.

What made this skirmish particularly significant and historically important was that it provided the key for the winning of the West!

In the clash, the Rangers had discovered that the No. 5 Colt revolvers, which they had obtained from the Texas Navy, gave them for the first time marked superiority over the most skillful Comanche warriors.

The Rangers' heavy Colts with their nine-inch barrels wrought havoc with the Indians, who had tried their customary trick maneuver, a simulated retreat to lead the Rangers into an ambush. The Comanches expected the Rangers to follow the usual pale-face tactics—dismount and form a defensive ring, around which the savages would race on their swift cayuses, hurling spears and shooting arrows. This pattern of fighting gave the Indians a decided advantage. They had a more or less stationary target, while the pale-faces were firing at rapidly moving targets. And the Indians, being expert horsemen, had developed great skill in this form of maneuver. Although the Rangers realized the weakness of this frontier style of fighting, it had been forced upon them by their being outnumbered and having only single-shot pistols and revolvers, which could not be reloaded or fired accurately from horseback.

Now, Colt's No. 5 had changed things, although it, too, was almost impossible to reload on horseback, as it had to be taken apart in three pieces to reload.

Instead of dismounting and forming a ring, as the Indians expected, Colonel Hays and his Rangers raced among the astonished Indians, their revolvers spurring death. As many of the screaming Comanches went down under the unexpected attack, their comrades fled to the crest of a small hill. There they milled about in indecision. While the Comanche chief was exhorting his warriors to prepare for a fresh charge, the Rangers realized the seriousness of their own plight. They had fired approximately 130 shots and had not had time to reload.

At this crucial point, Hays displayed his generalship. He called for a volunteer who had a loaded revolver. Ranger Gillespie rode forward.

"Ride in close and shoot the chief!" Hays commanded. Gillespie spurred his horse and dashed up the hill. Through a shower of spears, he rode straight toward the chief, who sat still watching the lone horseman with puzzled wonder. When he was within about one hundred feet of the chief, Gillespie fired his big Colt. The chief toppled from his pony. His warriors fled in terror. Gillespie rode back down the slope, swaying in his saddle, a spear through his body. But he recovered in time, as did the other Ranger

casualty, Capt. Samuel Hamilton Walker, who was to become famous for his role in helping to perfect Colt's wonderful repeating pistol.

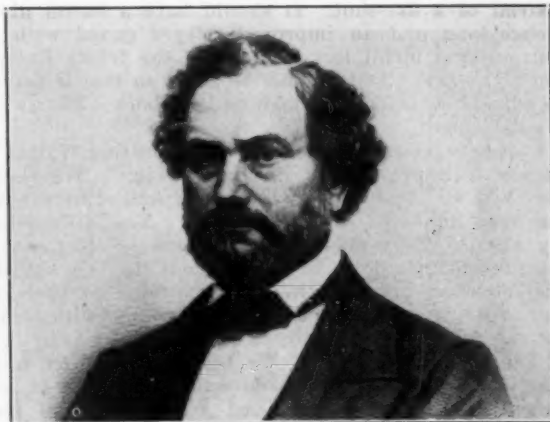
For superior as Sam Colt's No. 5 had shown itself to be in the historic fight on the Pedernales, the revolver was still tricky and imperfect in many ways. Frequently, it failed during the heat of battle, where a defect in its mechanism could mean death for its owner. After each clash with the Indians, the Rangers discovered new defects. Gradually, they pooled their ideas for improving the gun, but were not sure just how to go about it.

The opportunity for proposing their improvements and the necessity for devising a better, more dependable Colt revolver came in 1846. On February 16 of that year, Anson Jones, as President of the Republic of Texas, hauled down the Texas flag and raised the flag of the United States over the Capitol, explaining: "The Republic of Texas is no more!" For at last after lengthy petitioning, Texas had been admitted into the Union and was assured the military backing of the States in her long conflict with Mexico.

One month previously, President James K. Polk had ordered American troops to advance to the Rio Grande, while General Zachary "Old Rough-and-Ready" Taylor, as head of the United States Army, negotiated with Mexico in an effort to buy the northern provinces from the Mexican government.

Once again the Texas Rangers were in the forefront. In April, 1846, the Rangers became a mounted rifle regiment in the United States Army with Jack Hays in command as colonel, and Samuel H. Walker serving as a captain. A clash between Mexican and American troops occurred on April 25, 1846, and three days later, a Mexican band made a surprise raid on Captain Walker's camp, killing and wounding several Americans.

This sparked Walker's determination to get more and better guns for his men. He told General Taylor about his and Hays' experiences in fighting Comanches



—Courtesy of Colt's Patent Fire Arms Manufacturing Co.

Samuel Colt, Inventor of Famous Colt No. 5

with Sam Colt's No. 5 revolvers. Walker, a modest, blue-eyed man with sandy red hair, spoke convincingly. After taking part in the Seminole Indian war at the age of nineteen, Walker had gone to Texas in January, 1842. Shortly afterwards, he had joined the Rangers.

General Taylor was impressed with Walker's praise of the No. 5 Colt and his expert analysis of its defects. He, too, wanted the best possible arms for his men, and he decided to send Walker to Washington to get them, even if it meant bucking Gen. George Talcott, chief of the U. S. Ordnance Department. Talcott had been rejecting Colt's guns in favor of other makes. Some rejections were the result of Army and Navy tests. But there was another reason. Talcott was a crony of Eli Whitney, son of the cotton gin inventor, and he was financially interested in the Whitney arms factories. In fact, Talcott's nephew managed Whitney's big iron foundry at Richmond, Va. Several years later, Talcott's "conflict-of-interest" dealings were discovered and he was courtmartialled.

But at the time of Walker's departure East on the mission to get Colt guns for his Texas regiment, the Ordnance Chief's cozy arrangement with Colt's business rival, Whitney, was a well-kept secret.

Upon arriving in New York in the fall of 1846, Walker found Colt—and disappointment. Colt took Walker to his room in a cheap hotel and confessed that he was broke—"as poor as a church mouse," and that his factory, the Patent Arms Manufacturing Co., at Paterson, N. J., was bankrupt, and that Talcott, chief of the Ordnance Department, was no friend of his.

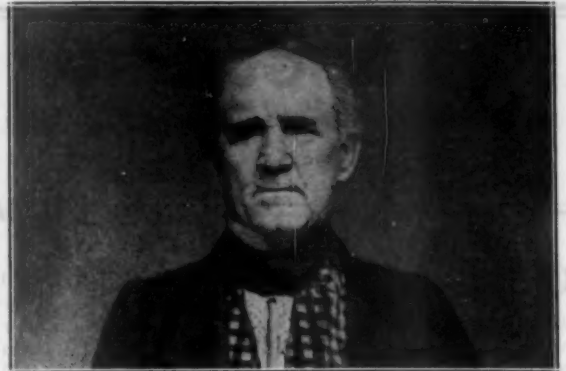
Still Sam Colt began to perk up and take heart as he talked with his enthusiastic, red-headed visitor from Texas. Here just as he was almost down for the long count, a stranger had walked in with a new idea, and Colt thrived on ideas.

Colt, a native of Connecticut, was an unusual man. At the age of sixteen, he had whittled out his first wooden gun model while sailing as a deck hand on the brig *Corlo* for Calcutta, India. Later he had earned funds for patenting his revolver by lecturing on laughing gas as "Dr. Coult's, recently of London and Calcutta." He had obtained his first patent on February 25, 1836, and had established his plant at Paterson, N. J., by selling stock. Then he had become fascinated with underwater telegraphy, and this had brought financial disaster.

Carefully, Walker explained what was wrong with Colt's big No. 5. Colt listened. Colt, Walker urged, must make a new, improved pistol. It must be larger and heavier, firing .44 caliber balls, and must be a six, instead of a five-shot. It should have a barrel nine inches long and an improved trigger guard with a conventional pistol lock, instead of the tricky Paterson-style lock. And it must be made so that it could be quickly reloaded by a man on horseback. That was a must!

Colt got a sheet of paper and began putting Walker's suggested improvements into a drawing. Together, they worked the idea over until they had a picture of the new, improved Colt six-shooter. New difficulties lay ahead. They must find a Paterson-Colt for the inventor to tear down in working out the new model. Walker must get Washington's approval to place a gun order, and the inventor must arrange with some factory to make the revolvers. Colt did not have any of the old models. And Walker could not let him take apart the No. 5 he had brought with him. It belonged to Commodore Edward Ward Moore of the Texas Navy.

The two men made a tour of New York gun shops



Samuel Houston, Through Whom Colt Extended His Appreciation to the State of Texas

seeking a Paterson-style Colt. None could be found. Volunteers for the Mexican war had cleaned out the town's supply.

Colt was still looking for one of the big pistols, when Walker left for Washington. There he avoided Talcott, as Colt had suggested. Through the help of his brother, J. F. Walker, who was influential in Washington, Capt. Walker arranged an interview with President Polk. Polk, like General Taylor, listened with interest to what the Texas Ranger had to say. A few days later, Walker had the President's authorization to buy 1,000 Colt repeating pistols.

Since the President had approved the Colt order, General Talcott did not dare oppose. But on December 8, 1846, Talcott wrote Colt, asking if he could supply the revolvers Walker wanted. Colt was in a difficult spot. His plant was gone, its gun-making machinery sold at auction. But whittling out a wooden model, he sent it by express to Capt. Walker in Washington. On January 4, 1847, he and Walker drew up a contract, Walker acting under authority obtained from Secretary of War William L. Marcy. The contract called for "1,000 or more if the Secretary approves."

But Ordnance Chief Talcott was not to be denied his cut. Colt, being without a plant, had to contract with Talcott's friend, Whitney, to manufacture the new six-shooters. They were to be made at Whitneyville, near New Haven, Conn.

His important revolver-buying mission accomplished, Walker left Newport by steamer on April 1, 1847, arriving in New Orleans on April 10. Although busy recruiting men there, he took time out to write Colt to hurry up the revolver shipments. But Colt was having trouble with General Talcott's gun inspectors. There were numerous delays. It was July 6, 1847, before the 1,000 repeating pistols were completed and ready for shipment.

Eventually, the shipment, which was to equip five companies of Colonel Hays' regiment, arrived at Vera Cruz, five days after Captain Walker had been killed in action at Huamantla, October 9, 1847. As Owens, the historian wrote: "He died with a smoking Colt revolver in each hand..." At the battle of La Hoya, he and his Company "C" had charged and defeated 1,500 Mexicans.

Colt had sent gift models of the new pistol, known as the Walker-Colt revolver, to Walker, Hays and General Taylor. Today these valuable souvenir guns, which are not in museums, sell for \$3,500 and more. The Walker-Colt became famous during the Mexican

(See GUN — page 32)

THE PEACE CONFERENCE OF 1776

The "Peace Conference" held on Staten Island in 1776 failed because the British negotiators had not been given power to act

By GLADYS CHASE GILMORE

LITTLE known, except to the careful students of history, is the attempt made to resolve the differences between the Colonies and England in the first year of the War of the Revolution.

After the Declaration of Independence was announced on July 4, 1776, the King sent Lord Richard Howe, Admiral of the British fleet, to America to win back the rebellious colonies. Lord Howe's headquarters were in the fine stone house on Staten Island belonging to Colonel Billopp, a loyal Tory.

Howe's first move was to write a personal letter to Benjamin Franklin who was serving in the Continental Congress in Philadelphia. The two men had met socially in London where Franklin often played chess with Miss Howe, Lord Howe's sister.

Franklin had been sent to England to represent the Colonies and to prevent various restrictive measures such as the hated Stamp Act. He was one of the most respected and influential men of the time and the Howes knew it. For this reason Lord Howe decided to make use of his former contacts with Franklin. Howe's letter was complimentary, written to a private citizen rather than to a representative of the Congress. He wrote that the King desired peace, and offered pardon to those who had offended the King.

Franklin's answer written in July, spoke for Congress, as well as for himself. He wrote that he would always feel esteem and affection for Howe and was sorry to see his friend engaged in a war that must prove as pernicious in the end as the Crusades were. "To me," he wrote, "it seems that neither the obtaining or retaining of any trade, how valuable soever, is an object for which men may justly spill each other's blood; that the true and sure way of extending and securing commerce is the goodness and cheapness of commodities; and that the profit of no trade can ever be equal to the expense of compelling it, and of holding it by fleets and armies . . . I know that your great motive in coming hither was the hope of being instrumental in a reconciliation; and I believe that when you find that to be impossible on any terms given you to propose, you will relinquish so odious a command and return to a more honorable station."

This letter although warmly expressed must have indicated to Howe that Congress was back of it. Temporarily at least, it blocked his scheme for peace. It was not until after the unfortunate battle of Long Island in August that Howe made another conciliatory move.

In preparation for that battle, General William Howe, brother of Lord Howe, had brought his former Boston troops back from Halifax to Staten Island. With a large company of Hessians and the aid of the British fleet, he expected to drive Washington out of New York and cut off the New England Colonies from the rest. They outnumbered Washington two to one, but they did not know this.

On August 27th they ferried across the narrows to Long Island, the disciplined Hessians pouring out of their long boats in great numbers, to make the attack.

It was a bloody battle. A third of the American forces were killed, wounded or captured. When night came, Washington held a council of war with his officers and they agreed to retreat into Manhattan.

That night a heavy fog fell like a shield of the Almighty. Col. Glover's men from Marblehead, most of them sailors or fishermen, who knew how to handle boats, muffled their oars and silently evacuated the troops. 9000 men were safely ferried across the East River. The wings of the cherubin surely were over the Americans that night, for when the fog lifted, the British saw that their prey had escaped.

Lord Howe must have thought that after such a defeat the colonists would be in a mood for reconciliation. He decided to parole General John Sullivan who had been captured in the battle of Long Island and let him go to Philadelphia with a message for Congress. Howe asked that some of its members come to confer privately about a possible settlement. Congress decided that being representatives of the free and independent United States of America, they could not send members as private citizens to confer with Howe, but they appointed a committee to find out what authority Howe had to deal with persons authorized by Congress and hear whatever proposals he might make.

Benjamin Franklin, John Adams of Massachusetts, and Edward Rutledge of South Carolina were chosen to meet with Lord Howe. Franklin sent word that the committee would meet him in the Billopp house on September 11, 1776, as he had requested.

In John Adams' writings (Vol. III 75-76) we read of their journey from Philadelphia. Adams traveled on horseback, and the other two, Franklin and Rutledge, in "chairs" the two-wheeled horse-drawn carriages of that day. They found the roads thronged with soldiers marching to join Washington, and the inn at New Brunswick so crowded that Franklin and Adams had to share a bed in a room hardly larger than the bed itself, with only one small window.



Billopp House, Staten Island, Scene of "Peace Conference" In 1776

Howe's barge met the committee at Amboy with an officer sent as hostage, subject to their orders, to guarantee their safe return. They thought it would be childish to depend on such a pledge and took the officer back with them.

Howe was at the shore on Staten Island to meet them and appeared pleased when he found his hostage had not been held. He greeted Franklin cordially and after Franklin had introduced the others, they started up the path from the beach between lines of Hessian soldiers. John Adams wrote that the Hessians "looked as fierce as ten furies, making grimaces and gestures, with their bayonets fixed, which I suppose military etiquette requires but which we neither understood or regarded."

Inside the house which had been occupied by soldiers and was neglected and dirty, one of the rooms had been hung with moss and branches. Adams described it as "not only wholesome but romantically elegant."

There they dined on cold ham, tongue, mutton, bread and good claret, with Howe's secretary, Henry Strachey, and the Hessian Colonel. The Colonel withdrew before they began their discussion which lasted three hours.

Henry Strachey kept brief minutes of this historic peace conference and his original notes may be seen written in good black ink, in his careful handwriting, just as he wrote them, in the manuscript room of the New York Public Library.

Howe did most of the talking. He said that he had long believed that the differences between the two countries might be accommodated to the satisfaction of both of them. He claimed to be a well-wisher of America, particularly Massachusetts, because of the honors there paid to his eldest brother.

In his report of this meeting Adams wrote: "Lord Howe declared he would lament as for a brother if America should fall." Franklin replied with a smile and an air of simplicity, "My Lord, we will use our utmost endeavours to save your lordship that mortification." Howe retorted to this with a hint at some foreign alliance, saying, "I suppose you will endeavour to give us employment in Europe." As nobody made any comment, Howe continued his talk.

Strachey's minutes state that Howe was sorry he had not arrived from overseas till after the Declaration of Independence was signed. He said he could not treat with the Colonies as independent States, therefore, this committee must be considered merely as gentlemen of great ability and influence . . . now met to confer together and to try if any outline could be drawn to put a stop to the calamities of war.

Dr. Franklin said that his lordship might consider the gentlemen present in any view he thought proper; that they were also at liberty to consider themselves in their real character; that there was no necessity on this occasion to distinguish between the Congress and individuals, and that the conversation might be held as amongst friends. Adams and Rutledge agreed.

Having dismissed Congress from the argument, Howe explained that it was the King's most earnest desire to make his American subjects happy; to cause a reform in whatever affected the freedom of their legislation, and to concur with his Parliament in the redress of any real grievances. He said that the committee knew that England expected aid from America and the dispute seemed to be only concerning the mode of obtaining it.

Dr. Franklin said, "... That we never refused, upon requisition."

Howe told them that money was the smallest con-



Lord Richard Howe Meets With Benjamin Franklin In Attempted Peace Conference, Sept. 11, 1776

sideration. America could produce more solid advantages to Great Britain through her commerce, her strength, and her men.

Here, Dr. Franklin said with a laugh, "Aye, my lord, we have a pretty considerable manufactory of men," alluding, Strachey's notes say, to their numerous army. But Howe wrote in the margin, in pencil, "No; to their increasing population." Lord Howe concluded his talk by saying, "Is there no way of treading back this step of independency and opening the door to a full discussion?"

Dr. Franklin offered no appeasement. He said that he supposed Lord Howe had seen the resolution of the Congress which had sent them hither . . . that America considered the Prohibitory Act as the answer to her petition to the King; forces had been sent out and towns destroyed; that they could not expect happiness now under the domination of Great Britain; that all former attachment was obliterated; that America could not return again to the domination of Great Britain and therefore, imagined that Great Britain meant to rest it upon force."

Adams said he did not care what he was considered on this occasion so it was not as a British subject. Congress had declared for independence at the instruction of all the colonies and had no power to treat with Howe except as a Congress and he expressed his own determination not to depart from the idea of independency.

Rutledge spoke next saying that Great Britain would profit more from an alliance with a newly independent country than from her former relationship, because of possible commerce with the West Indies and Newfoundland fisheries.

Howe then said he had no authority to treat with the Colonies as independent of the Crown of Great Britain, and that he was sorry the gentlemen had the trouble of coming so far to so little purpose.

After a short pause, Dr. Franklin suddenly said, "Well, my Lord, as America is to expect nothing but upon unconditional submission . . ."

Lord Howe interrupted the Doctor at the word submission. He said that Great Britain did not require unconditional submission; that he thought what he had already said to them proved the contrary; and

(See PEACE — page 32)

ALASKA, STATEHOOD AT LONG LAST

Our 49th State offers to today's pioneers opportunities such as their predecessors found — if they will work just as hard

By RAYMOND SCHUESSLER

ALASKA'S fight for statehood, ever since the first bill was introduced in Congress in 1916, has been long and arduous. But in 1958 Congress finally turned our Arctic outpost into our 49th State.

Ever since Alaska was purchased from Russia in 1867 for two cents an acre, the public has associated "Seward's Folly" with a forbidding outpost where only Eskimos and polar bears could survive.

But during and since World War II the public has become aware of its strategic and economic importance. We have learned that Alaska has enormous timber stands, 31 out of the 33 strategic metals, including America's only tin deposits, possibly more oil than Texas, more coal than Pennsylvania, hundreds of thousands of potential agricultural acres, salmon, great sites for water power, and tremendous game and fur resources. As Anthony T. Lausi, Director, Office of Territories, has said:

"Alaska is as challenging today as the interior of the United States must have been to the pioneers who pushed across the Alleghenies."

The big problem at the moment is the lack of people, capital and transportation. But with statehood now a reality, Alaska may now burst forth commercially and population-wise.

What of the Weather?

Alaska connotes to many a land of igloo and iceberg. But temperatures in Alaska have the widest range in the world. For short periods in the winter it will sink to 70 below in some areas, and rise to 99 above in the summer. Some spots get 14 feet of precipitation, and others only 6 inches. Some spots are frozen to a depth of 300 feet below the surface and other spots do not freeze at all.

Alaska certainly is not all a frozen wasteland. After all, three-quarters of Alaska is in the North Temperate zone. The southern area has the same average temperature as Baltimore and Philadelphia; the western area is similar to New England, and the interior is comparable to Montana and the Dakotas. Alaska's proximity to the North Pole is about that of Scotland, Norway, Finland and Sweden.

Alaska's 210,000 population represents a tripling of population since 1943. With statehood now a reality, a population boom is expected. In time it hopes to support a population of 12,000,000. Women will find Alaska, with a ratio of 16 men to every woman, a mecca for males.

The present population is young; about 42 per cent are in the young family age, compared with 32 per cent of the population in the U. S. The median age of the Alaskan population is only 26, five years below that of the United States.

It may come as a surprise to many, but this Arctic outpost which boasts only one college is very near the top in the education field. About 7.5 per cent of its population are college graduates in contrast to the 6.2 in the U. S. A second university, Alaska Methodist, is now under construction.

Alaska's towns have the same pattern of schools,

churches, civic organizations, Little League baseball, football, hockey, (and some unique sports such as sled dog races, curling, \$100,000 ice-breaking-up contests), department stores, bus lines, hospitals and night clubs that are found in almost any town in the States. The exception: Alaskan towns are separated by vast areas of sparsely populated land sometimes connected only by ship or plane. Here where nearly all professional people own their own planes, is the greatest per capita number of fliers in the world. In fact, some 20 per cent of all the seaplanes in America are concentrated here.

The real hardship in Alaska is the high cost of living, which is about one-half to twice as high as in the States. Orange juice costs 40c a glass; milk 35c a quart; gasoline 45c a gallon; one bedroom unfurnished apartment from \$130 to \$180 a month. However, wages are equally high: carpenters get \$5 an hour, truck drivers \$5 per hour, engineers \$1100 a month. Food costs may be alleviated somewhat when cattle raising and new tough, hybrid wheat becomes established. But Alaska will never be able to produce all its own food.

Alaskan History

Alaska has no history seeped in heraldic legend and centuries of glorious strife and heroism. It was only in 1728 that Peter the Great of Russia commissioned a Dane, Vitus Bering, to explore Siberia and discover where Asia left off and where North America began. Bering sailed through what is now Bering Strait and established the fact that this narrow channel separated Asia from America. When fur traders began to chase the sea otter along the Aleutians they set up the first permanent Russian settlement in the New World on Kodiak Island in 1784.

By 1867 Russia ceased its expansionist policy and sold Alaska to the United States. It was far from a folly. In 1859, Robert Kennecott, a young biologist



Alaska (49th State) Abuts Soviet Russia in Peninsula

had explored Alaska for the Smithsonian Institute and the Audubon Club of Chicago, and six years later he headed the scientific section of the American exploring expedition which surveyed a route for a proposed overland telegraph line to Siberia. Kennecott had obtained valuable information on Alaska and gave it all to Congress and Secretary of State Seward.

When gold was discovered in Juneau in 1880 and later in the Klondike in 1898, some 30,000 prospectors rushed here, many doomed to chase only golden rainbows. Fortunately 20,000 remained to build up the territory.

The country desperately needs settlers: farmers, professional people and just plain workmen. Millions are needed to help in developing Alaska's forests, oil and mineral resources; to fabricate timber, furs, and non-metallic minerals; to cultivate lands, to build roads, airports and homes; to develop hydro-electric power and to build a tourist industry.

There are definite opportunities in this virgin country, but there are no get-rich-quick bonanzas lying at every corner. Most of all, Alaska needs pioneers who are not afraid of work, nor who will not expect success the very first year.

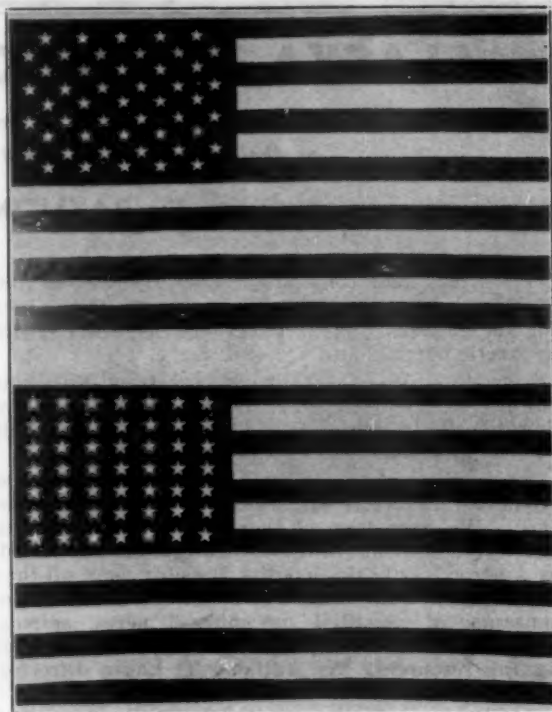
Professional men and investors are most urgently needed. With much work only seasonal, unskilled help must sometimes shift between two or more jobs. Odd and seasonal jobs are available in stores, garages, restaurants, trucking, construction and building (an extreme housing shortage exists) fishing, mining, railroad, school teaching and office work. The wages are high in keeping with the high cost of living.

Any citizen of the United States 21 years of age or over is eligible to secure a lease of not more than 5 acres of public land in Alaska for home, cabin, health, recreation or business purposes. The only cost is \$2.50 per acre and the cost of surveying it. Up to 80 acres can be purchased for business purposes.

Under Federal law a man can homestead 160 acres if he will live on the land several months out of each year, cultivate a part of the land each year and build a structure on it. To many there will be new hope and adventure in the 103,000,000 acres thrown open to settlement.

As Robert Service said of the Yukon:

"There's a land — oh, it beckons and beckons,
And I want to go . . . and I will."



Alaska, New State, Alters American Flag. Above Are Two Proposed Designs Under Consideration

Militarily, Alaska, at the crossroads of the polar skies, is of great strategic importance, for this is the shortest route that Soviet bombers would take to America's industrial heart. But aside from any strategic defenses, perhaps here where Asia and America are only 3.5 miles apart at the Diomed Islands, we can build a better bridge to Asiatic understanding.

Alaska is America's land of the future. It has the industrial and commercial resources to develop within the next generation into a well-balanced, self-reliant economic State that will enrich all the 48 States it has now joined.

An Award Well Made

In all the welter of talk about education, amid all the disagreement and dissension that this subject invariably arouses, here is one encouraging note.

The Bellamy Award for 1958 was made to the John Harris High School of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. This award, which was described in detail in a previous issue of this magazine, is an American Flag presented to a representative school in each State, in commemoration of the birthday of Francis Bellamy, author of the Pledge of Allegiance.

The encouraging note comes in the first of the points upon which the selection of the John Harris High School was made. It reads as follows:

"The philosophy of John Harris, as shown in the belief that the chief purpose of a secondary school is to offer all pupils a common, general education, and to develop in them a sense of responsibility to the community as well as to help them to mature into good citizens with high moral values."

In short, this school evidently places its emphasis

on the acquiring by all the pupils of a good general education. Of course that is what public schools were originally intended to do, but too many of them seem to try to do everything but teach fundamentals and instead put stress on what should be purely extra-curricular activities.

The second point of developing in the students a sense of responsibility to the community is likewise admirable. It is to be remembered that Athens was powerful in the days when its youth were taught the duties of citizenship and made to feel that they would some day be responsible for the glory that was Athens.

Lastly, the point of helping them mature into good citizens with high moral values is excellent. You will notice that the word "help" is used. Responsibility was not taken away from the parents and the church. The school obviously works with them by showing the importance of the moral values.

Both the John Harris High School and those who made the Award are to be commended for the choice.

ENEMY — (Continued from page 10)

secret police in France during the 1930s, and that he infiltrated the ranks of the Trotskyites.

Soble, now serving a seven year prison term for espionage in the United States, finally admitted that Zborowski served the Soviets as an agent in the United States between 1943 and 1945. The former Harvard professor had been called before the Senate Internal Security Committee and said that he had never committed espionage in the United States.

He later admitted to the grand jury, however, that he had passed information to two Soviet agents who are no longer in this country, but denied ever knowing Soble.

Soble said he had between 40 or 50 meetings with Zborowski, during which secret defense information was exchanged. He said Zborowski even tipped him off that a member of the Soviet embassy staff was going to defect in April, 1944. Kravchenko bolted the embassy and sought an asylum here a few days later.

Leftists Drive To End Security Investigations

Hunting season is again open with the big game targets being the House Committee on Un-American Activities, the Senate Internal Security Committee, the Senate Labor Rackets Committee, the Federal Bureau of Investigation and the sincere Americans connected with those groups who are dedicated to curbing the spread of the Communist menace and other un-American activities.

With labor and the so-called liberals having made great gains on election day in both branches of Congress their top spokesmen are already mouthing threats, while Communists applaud from the sidelines and provide the propaganda outlets.

The Southern Conference Educational Fund, Inc. of New Orleans is distributing a brochure entitled "Abolish the Un-American Committee." This is prepared by Aubrey W. Williams, an original New Dealer, who now serves the Southern Conference Fund as president and who formerly headed the Southern Conference for Human Welfare both alleged Red fronts. His assault on the House Committee was made before the Committee to Preserve American Freedom, in Hollywood, Calif.

The tirade against the Congressional committee is based on its refusal to devote its time to "problems dealing with integration and segregation" instead of probing Communist infiltration of the South.

Switching from his condemnation of the House group for not including an investigation of race problems on its agenda, Williams then goes after "Communist hunters, charging that "dire alarms have been sounded of impending disaster now for these twenty-five years."

Joining the chorus of those hating the effective work of the F.B.I., Williams said "Each year, led by J. Edgar Hoover, the nation has been about to be taken over by the Communists and the hard-gotten property of each torn from him and his. This has gone on year after year despite the fact that this same J. Edgar Hoover each year reported to Congress that there were fewer and fewer Communists.

"The word 'Communists' has held a terror for thirty years second only to the terror of the cry that 'The Indians are coming' held for the pioneers during the western movement of settlers."



American Flag Salvaged From Ruins of Bomb-Shattered Junior High School, Osage, W. Va., While Miner Confesses Crime

Continuing his blast at Congressional investigating Committees, Williams said, "This adds up to the third thing, that these committees are making a nation of scaredy-cats out of Americans. No young person will join anything anymore that stands for anything remotely like the ten Amendments to the Bill of Rights. He would be fearful that somebody would write a letter to the F.B.I. and report him as belonging to a subversive organization."

Williams, who is shown in the printed records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities to have been quite a joiner, was probably referring to the drouth in membership fees which many pro-Communist organizations are now experiencing. Suckers are not as easily rounded up by the front organizations as they once were, and this is a tribute to the effective work of the very Congressional committees which have exposed the subversive nature of hundreds of fronts, and to the F.B.I. and other organizations including the NATIONAL REPUBLIC.

The former New Dealer really pours it on, declaring



Leaders of Northern California Committee For Abolition Of Nuclear Weapons Parade In San Francisco, Echoes Red Chinese Demand For End To "Quemoy"

that the House Committee on Un-American Activities "enables reactionaries on the school boards to eliminate any teacher whose thinking or teaching the reactionaries do not like; it serves the mossbacks among the church vestries to dust any minister whose interpretation of Christianity is a bit too strong for them."

He winds up saying, "It will take a nationwide effort to get rid of this Committee."

The American Civil Liberties Union of Southern California, with headquarters in Los Angeles is making an all-out effort to enlist support of newly-elected California Congressmen in a drive to abolish the House committee. Alan Barth, *Washington Post* editor, set off the drive.

Petitions addressed to those Congressmen are being circulated throughout those Congressional districts. The Representatives are called upon to "individually or jointly offer at the opening of the 86th Congress, a resolution to eliminate the Committee on Un-American Activities from the list of standing committees of the House of Representatives."

The petition drive is sponsored by Bishop James C. Baker, Robert Clark, Rev. Allen Hunter, Loren Miller, Gifford Phillips, Alan Sieroty, Robert S. Vogel, Clare Warne and Dr. William I. Young of the organization.

The Civil Liberties Union has obtained the cooperation of Congressman James Roosevelt to spearhead the drive in the House when Congress opens and to sponsor the legislation.

Roosevelt has reportedly stated that he has informed his constituents that it is his intention to cooperate in the offering of a resolution to the Democratic caucus, and then on the floor of the House to eliminate the House Committee on Un-American Activities as one of the standing committees.

The Civil Liberties Union petition drive opened November 15 and is scheduled to end December 15. At that time the Union will "report the results of our efforts to the several Congressmen in a series of conferences aimed at securing the kind of cooperation Roosevelt has requested."

Targets in the drive and the California districts they serve are Rep. Charles M. Teague (13th), Rep. Gordon McDonough (15th), Rep. Donald L. Jackson (16th), Rep. Cecil King (17th), Rep. Craig Hosmer (18th), Rep. Chet Holifield (19th), Rep. H. Allen Smith (20th), Rep. Edgar Hiestand (21st), Rep. Joseph Holt (22nd), Rep. Clyde Doyle (23rd), Rep. Glen Lipscomb (24th), Rep. George Kasem (25th), Rep. James Roosevelt (26th), Rep. Harry Sheppard (27th), Rep. James Utt (28th), Rep. D. S. Saund (29th), and Rep. Robert Wilson (30th).

It is anticipated that many Americans who feel that the House Committee is serving a good purpose in standing guard against subversive infiltration will likewise express their views to these representatives urging that the Committee be continued.

Already the *New Republic*, *New York Post*, *Sunday Worker*, *Peoples World*, *National Guardian*, *Liberation*, *Political Affairs*, and other leftist, or outright Communist organs, have prepared the way. The American Civil Liberties Union, the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, the American Council For Protection of Foreign Born, the Religious Freedom Committee, Inc., Citizens Committee To Preserve American Freedom, and numerous other organizations operating on a national scale, leftist Labor Unions, and outright Communist and Socialist movements have their campaigns planned, some have already launched them, for the big rush to force the abandonment of Congressional, State Federal agencies investigating subversion within our country.



Portrait of Joe Stalin (Red Dictator and Killer of Millions of Russian Dissenters) Still Prominent in Soviet Embassy (Washington, D. C.) on Celebration of Revolution, November 7, 1958

The American Civil Liberties Union (national organization) has already filed its brief in the Supreme Court challenging the existence of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, and leftwing labor union forces have announced they will fight any effort to extend the Senate Labor Racket Committee investigations, first attempting to force the dissolution of the Committee, then to stop appropriations for the functioning of the Committee. "Liberals" will also attempt to pack all of these Committees to hamper investigations in event the above efforts fail.

The American Civil Liberties Union evidently feels that the attitude of the High Court has changed considerably from the past, it has therefore taken as its major task in the drive, the legal aspect.

The High Court members formerly believed in the



George Milroy, American Tourist of Ann Arbor, Mich., Released by German Reds After Month in Jail for Snapping Photos

right of the Congress to explore matters, but possibly that was because someone else's ox was being gored. Justice Frankfurter, for instance, vehemently defended Congress' investigations of Teapot Dome, stating that the "real issue is whether . . . the grave risks of fettering free Congressional inquiry are to be incurred by artificial and technical limitations on inquiry"; and after defending the press rights he said, "for the same reason, Congressional inquiry ought not to be fettered by advanced rigidities," and "The power of investigation should be left untrammelled."

Justice Black, as Senator, in defending the power of Congress to investigate "lobby cases," said that, "It is legislative discretion which is exercised, and that discretion, whether rightly or wrongfully exercised, is not subject to interference by the judiciary."

Two years before the recent Watkins case decision, which has set off a part of the current criticism of the High Court and which decision has stimulated leftists in their attacks on Congressional Committees, the Supreme Court ruled in a unanimous decision in upholding Congressional investigations, that, "A legislative body cannot wisely or effectively legislate in the absence of information respecting the conditions which the legislation is intended to effect or change . . ."

It isn't just that this conglomeration of nimrods from the fronts, the liberals, the leftists and the like are making the House Committee on Un-American Activities the bulls-eye for their shots. During this open hunting season just before the opening of the new Congress they are gunning for everyone and every group who is or has fought subversive elements.

That is evidenced by the fact that they have also again opened up on J. Edgar Hoover, Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and demand his scalp. This has become an old story, for the Communists have had their lynching rope out so many times for the F.B.I. chief that it has now become tattered and frayed, but this time they are joined by the "liberal" forces from without the Communist Party folds.

The national commander of the American Legion, Preston J. Moore, has recently disclosed that the *New York Post* has fanned out over the world in an effort to dig up adverse information on Director Hoover. In disclosing the activities of reporters for the *New York Post*, Mr. Moore says, "Most significantly, former FBI agents have been approached recently by reporters for the *New York Post* seeking derogatory material on J. Edgar Hoover. These reporters have extended their beat to Paris, France, in what is obviously a far-flung and must be a discouraging attempt to do a character assassination job on Mr. Hoover."

Continuing his expose, Mr. Moore said, "Evidently the initial failure of this mission resulted in the *New York Post* stepping up its major effort in 'Operation Gumshoe' back in the States. Apparently forgetting, at least momentarily, that they were supposed to obtain information, not reveal it, reporters for the paper disclosed to unquestionably reliable New York sources that the *Post* plans to assign reporters to Washington, D. C., and other cities to skulk around the restaurants and other public places in the hope of digging up information that could be used against Hoover and the F.B.I."

The editor of the newspaper, James A. Wechsler, has allegedly admitted that his reporters are working on a piece on Hoover "in an effort to obtain a complete and balanced report."

Clark Foreman, director of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee, a leftist front, has revealed that his outfit's magazine, *Rights*, had planned to publish ar-

LISTENING IN On The RED PARTY LINE

In these days dedicated to the Prince of Peace, it might be well to consider what the Soviet means when it offers "Peaceful Co-Existence." Listen in on the Red Party Line and then compare it with the Facts.

* * * * *

Khrushchev, in an interview with a Brazilian newsmen, broadcast on October 22, 1958, from Moscow through the Soviet Latin American Service in Spanish, stated:

"The Soviet Union supports the establishment of friendly relations among all countries independent of their social and national systems. . . . The only way to solve international difficulties is by negotiations and agreements which are reciprocally accepted in the interest of all sides.

"The Socialist countries firmly support the principles of peaceful co-existence. . . . Nonintervention in the internal affairs of other countries is one of the basic principles followed by this country in its foreign policy. The imperialist powers follow a view which is diametrically opposed in this matter. They consider as the most normal thing interference in the internal affairs of weaker nations.

"For many decades the monopolists of the United States, Britain and other countries have been usurping the natural wealth of the Latin American countries and exploiting their people. . . . The Soviet Union, the CPR, and the other Socialist countries are opposed to the exploitation of some countries by others. Our sympathy has always been on the side of those who are fighting in a just cause, on the side of those who fight for the strengthened independence and sovereignty of their countries."

But, here are the true Facts:

The Senate Judiciary Committee's Sub-Committee on Internal Security reported August 7, 1955, that Soviet Russia, in violation of treaties signed since 1917, has absorbed Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Mongolia, parts of Finland, Germany, and Poland; has enforced Communist regimes in Poland, Rumania, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria and Albania; has effected Communist "cooperation" with Yugoslavia and Red China; has attempted Communization of Guatemala, British Guiana and other Latin American areas; has supported Red Chinese occupation of Tibet, North Korea, North Viet-Nam, South Sakhalin Island; has encouraged Communist infiltration of Asiatic, African, Australian, South American, Central American, European and even North American countries.

In short, World Communism, directed by Khrushchev's Soviet, has sought to establish a Communist World, by infiltration or indoctrination, where possible and by use of force and military power when "peaceful" means failed.

The United States on the other hand, has maintained the Monroe Doctrine in the Western Hemisphere; made a free Republic of the Philippines; kept at least half of Korea free; and restored Japan and West Germany to independent states.

Peaceful Co-existence, under the microscope of research into the recorded statements of World Communism's leadership for a quarter-century, comes into focus as merely the newest carrot on a stick to lure the donkey of Free World gullibility along a pathway of Red Kremlin choosing.

ticles on the FBI in its October issue, but had decided to delay publication "until Spring." This would indicate that it will be published about the time the leftist and Communist drive against Director Hoover begins to gather steam and about the time the Department of Justice comes to Congress for appropriations for another year.

The Socialistic magazine, *The Nation*, issued a special October (1958) edition against the F.B.I. The magazine uses the 60 pages of its issue to prepare the reader for the closing chapter, entitled, "The Final Judgement," in which it says, "But indisputably the top man of the F.B.I. has lent his powerful support to the non-critical acceptance of tales of informers, to the grandiose magnification of the subversive menace in a country where violence attracts only the creeps and the crackpots; he has fostered the use of all-inclusive terms of opprobrium like 'pseudo-liberal' that defy exact definition and can be used to splatter anyone."

The writer in *Nation*, Fred J. Cook, paints Director Hoover and his agents as *The Nation* would want them painted. He tells his readers that the "pervasive role of Hoover and the FBI is not reflected in the one-way mirror that has been held up to picture the bureau to the American public."

The magazine apparently hasn't much use for Director Hoover, for it appeals for the widest possible circulation of its blast against him. For that reason, it is offering to peddle copies at a 50% discount to persons willing to get them in bulk lots.

Another voice in the "get Hoover" campaign is expected to be heard very shortly. Informed sources say that the leftwing Democratic "Americans for Democratic Action" can be expected to let loose a blast at any time now.

Another of the original Communist fighters is under leftwing fire. It would be more appropriate to say "is still under fire" for leftists have been unrelenting through the years in their smears, blasts and attacks on Vice President Richard Nixon. Reds staged a "Go Home, Nixon" demonstration on Mr. Nixon's recent arrival in London.

The New Republic features in its November issue an article on and critical of the Veep. It calls him a "combination of Prince Albert and a hungry shark" and declares that neither President Eisenhower nor Vice President Nixon "has any philosophical underpinnings. They are both orchids." *The New Republic* apparently feels Mr. Nixon may have a good chance of becoming a presidential candidate in two years and hopes to be the first to inaugurate an anti-Nixon campaign, although it is joined in this respect by former President Truman, who has labeled Mr. Nixon as a "squirrel-head", and by the perpetual candidate, Harold Stassen.

Alger Hiss Takes To Limelight

The perjurer, Alger Hiss, who has been making a fast comeback following a term in Federal prison, was recently presented to American television viewers as a "distinguished guest expert." During his television comments, Hiss painted Red China as not being the aggressor in the Formosa Straits dispute and claimed Russia is not a promise breaker—at least in certain instances which he chose to embellish.

Hiss, it will be recalled, went to prison for lying to a Congressional committee engaged in an investigation of subversion and espionage in our Government. Hiss had been linked with a Red spy ring operating in the Democratic administration in Washington, D. C.



Voting Is Public (Not Secret) In Hungary, Rubberstamping Communist Candidate, Not Free Voting

These phases of his Federal Government career were not mentioned by Betty Adams, moderator of the TV show known as "The World Around Us," which originated with station WJAR-TV. Miss Adams told her listeners about Hiss' record in school, his activities in the State Department (under FDR), and as head of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace in (See ENEMY — Page 28)

ORSZÁGGYŰLÉSI KÉPVISELŐVÁLASZTÁS

BUDAPEST FŐVÁROS

országgyűlési választókerület

1958. november 16.

Szavazólap

A HAZAFIAS NÉPFRONT

KÉPVISELŐJELELTETÉSI

1. BADAJ JÁNOS	11. MÁNYAS JÓZSEF	21. VILGOS PÉTER
2. MAROSI LŐRINC	12. FARKAS L. ÖRSGY	22. BERTNER JÓZSEF
3. dr. HARRER FERENC	13. MENTERHÁZI JÓZS	23. VARGA ISTVÁN
4. dr. FÖLDESI BALMAZ	14. dr. IMRE ÁTHALM HARM	24. NAGY JÓZSEF
5. BAKSÓ JÓZSEF	15. dr. VITÓ LÁZLÓ	25. DOKA JÁNOS
6. BARTYÁN JÁNOS	16. VILGOS JÓZSEF	26. dr. NÓRÁNYI ÁRPA
7. DR. VAI JÓZSEF	17. MÁRCS JÓZSEF	27. KÖMÖRÖS JÁNOS
8. FRANKS ISTVÁN	18. MÓRNER LŐRINC	28. dr. BAKSÓ GYÖZTF
9. dr. GÖTTM LÁZLÓ	19. N. H. M. H. JÁNOS	29. CSIKOS JÓZS
10. ANTON ISTVÁN	20. NAGY MÁRIA	30. HORVÁTH ISTVÁN
11. ÁRPA JÁNOS	31. HARTNYAR JÓZS	32. HORVÁTH KÁROLY
12. MÁRCS JÁNOS	32. NÓRÁNYI ÁRPA	33. JARAI GÉZ
13. BAKSÓ JÁNOS	33. H. H. L. LÁZLÓ	34. N. H. F. F.
14. B. H. H. JÁNOS	34. B. H. H. F.	35. BALOGH LÁZLÓ
15. B. H. H. JÁNOS	35. T. H. A. A.	36. DE N. S. JÁNOS
16. B. H. H. JÁNOS	36. G. H. A. A.	37. dr. DE N. F.
17. B. H. H. JÁNOS	37. G. H. A. A.	38. G. H. A. A.
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2. László János	12. Károlyi Pál	22. Károlyi Pál
3. V. H. H. H.	13. Károlyi Pál	23. Károlyi Pál
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Ala a legmagasabb és az alacsonyabb körökben is

Ballot In Nov., 1958, Communist Election, Hungary. Choice of One Party (Pre-Selected) Candidate Slate, (x) in Circle For "No." Six and a Half Million Rubberstamped. Only 28,000 Marked in Circle

COMMUNIST MENACE ABROAD

By PAUL R. BISH

Throughout history the masterminds of Communism have used the tactics of militarism on their home fronts, taking the offensive, instead of the defensive strategy, to meet home front threats.

Among the tactics most commonly put into motion to rally their enslaved masses, has been an incitation of the nationalistic fervor, by keeping before the masses the dangers of war waged by "Imperialists" from without. There has always been an imaginary enemy, made to appear real to the people by the master propagandists of Communism.

Without an enemy lurking "just outside the borders" of the Sovietlands throughout the forty-one years of Communist rule, the peoples would have revolted enmass on many occasions. Once too often the Red dictators manufactured dummy enemies and finally had to face a real one, Hitler. This they did not anticipate and did most everything possible including making a special treaty to team up with the Nazis, to keep out of a shooting war with the Nazi dictator, and it was not until Hitler made the grave error of violating Russian soil that the Russian people were solidified and laid aside their growing ire for the dictatorship, and took up enthusiastically the burdens of war to drive back "an invader."

Another tactic commonly used by the Communist leaders, is that of frequent assurances of better times ahead. Five spectacular five-year plans have kept the masses alive with hopes of more food, clothing, housing and freedom. Now a seven-year plan heralded as a contest with world capitalism, supposedly will drive the masses on to greater goals economically, with renewed hopes that at the end they will enjoy the fruits of their labor, and that their forty-one years of enduring hardships will result in providing them a level of life enjoyed by most peoples in capitalist countries, especially in the United States. So far not one of the five-year plans has ever reached anywhere near the goals set, and it is not expected that the newly announced seven-year plan will move the enslaved masses forward more than two years before it is supplanted, as in the past, with another promise of a better future. Meantime heads will continue to roll in the kingdom of Marxism, as scapegoats for their economic failures.

Recent threats to outside countries from Moscow and Peiping are for the sole purpose of manufacturing new enemies from without, instilling the feeling of insecurity among the Communist masses and thereby creating militant nationalism within their borders. The unwarranted charges against non-Communist governments by the dictators of Moscow and Peiping, and threats of counteraction, are reverberated to the masses back of the prison walls of Communism, as threats from outside "Imperialists" and as "bold" counter-threats by the Red dictators." Mobilization of man, woman and youth is now in effect to increase their economy. Vodka drinking is now limited.

These are essential weapons of the Reds in keeping their enslaved masses, tamed, and driving them on, on the home front. Rumblings behind the curtains prove that not all is well, that people are restless, are fed up, are disunited, moreso in Red China, in rural Russia, and in the Iron and Bamboo Curtain countries than in Russian cities.

As proof, 100 million of the 650 million Chinese have now been drafted into the State militia and scattered over Red China to enforce the Communist regimentation on the masses. Communes are being established throughout China and the populace forced

to move into them. Hundreds of thousands of people are being torn from their family circles, women forced into community kitchens, laundries and other projects, children into state homes, older people shoved aside into the gutter, so-to-speak. Wholesale purges of provincial officials are taking place where "deviationism" is showing up. Men are being herded into communal farms and into communal industries, in backbreaking toil. Women are, as in Russia, forced into hard and heavy labor work.



Mr. Bish.

In Bulgaria labor has been drafted for Communist-planned irrigation and reclamation projects, this to weed the cities of heavy populations creative of unrest. Here again, purges are prevalent throughout the lower Administration circles. Youths are being forced to work fields weekends and after school hours. Women are forced from the home to do man's labor. Teachers have been assailed for teaching "objective doctrines," instead of "Communist ideologies."

Rumanian officials have recently tightened controls and have silenced "ideological backsliders," in a growing wave of criticism of Communism, and have made many recent arrests growing out of the so-called "waves of economic crimes," in the "agricultural and industrial fields." Thirty-one dissenting lower strata government officials have been executed in recent weeks for thefts and counterfeiting.

East Germany has been losing on an average of twenty thousand people to the West monthly, mostly technicians and professionals, such as scientists, teachers and medics. This is one of the reasons for the recent Moscow-Red East Germany threat to ban U.S.A. France and Great Britain traffic from the city of Berlin.

Recent elections showed signs of violent repercussions among the inhabitants of East Germany who see the great progress in non-Communist controlled West Germany, reconstruction and economically, compared to the slow progress in Red East Germany. To fence the people in, the Reds must chance a war to solidify their Iron Wall around East Germany.

There have been uprisings among the Moslems in Red China, and Tibetans are sniping at Red Chinese officials and are endangering Red security. Poland has purged some 150,000 from its Communist Party ranks in recent months and Catholic Church followers have been clamped down on. Religion in general is a direct target in all Iron Curtain countries where the spark of religion still glows. Church schools are being regimented and ministers jailed.

Although fully in accord with Russia and Red China, Nasser of Egypt has been forced to clamp down on local Communist forces in recent months, especially in the new Nasser-controlled Syria where counter revolutions are threatened by Reds. Some 20 million dollars worth of narcotics secreted into Egypt from Red China have been confiscated in recent months. The drug is deadening the populace's nationalism to Egypt.

In far-off Malaya, scores of top Communist conspirators have been executed.

In South Africa, thirty-seven Red conspirators have been sentenced to death, and sixty-five more have been indicted and will stand trial for conspiracy. The government has uncovered twenty-one Communist and front organizations operating within the country.

ENEMY — (Continued from page 26)

1946. The carefully planned program left no loopholes for questions which might have embarrassed Hiss, about his dealings with Whittaker Chambers of the Russian espionage ring.

Hiss expressed what appeared as keen unhappiness at the refusal of the Eisenhower administration to recognize Communist China, which Hiss preferred to call "New China." It will be recalled that Hiss' New Deal pals considered the Communist revolutionaries as "agrarian" leaders, not as Communists. Hiss likened Formosa off the China coast to Staten Island off New York State, and observed, "How would we feel if Staten Island were held by another country?"

War Security Department Employee Alleged Red

The Subversive Activities Control Board is apparently more convinced than ever as to the soundness of the testimony of Mrs. Mary Markward, former F.B.I. undercover agent who served as Secretary of the Communist Party in the Maryland-D. C. area, and more convinced than ever that Annie Lee Moss, employed in a sensitive post in the U. S. Department of Defense, has actually been a card-carrying Communist Party member.

When the Communist Party recently challenged Mrs. Markward's testimony in the consideration of a number of Communist cases and succeeded in inducing the U. S. Supreme Court to send a decision back to the Subversive Activities Control Board for a review, the Control Board expressed anew confidence in the F.B.I. undercover agent's integrity.

Mrs. Moss denied in no uncertain terms at the 1954 McCarthy hearings on Reds in the Armed Services, that she was a Communist. Thanks to the insistence of the Communist Party and the Supreme Court that the Control Board decision be reviewed, it has now been brought out that Mrs. Moss is shown to have been a Communist Party member by the Communist Party's own records.

The review report says, "Mrs. Markward's F.B.I. reports, being 12 in number, corroborate her testimony in the Moss security hearing. The situation that has resulted . . . is that the Communist Party's own records and the authenticity of which it (Communist Party) does not itself dispute . . . show that Annie Lee Moss, 72 R Street S. W., Washington, was a party member."

During the Senate hearings it was claimed that the Communist record of Mrs. Moss was known to the Civil Service Commission, the Department of Defense and various department loyalty boards, long before she was accused of party membership before the Senate Committee. Mrs. Moss claimed at the Senate hearing she had been "cleared" by a loyalty board in 1948. In 1951 she was assigned to a Pentagon post receiving coded and decoded messages from all over the world for the State Department, Army Security, Central Intelligence Agency, and other branches of the Government.

During the hearings it was brought out that J. Edgar Hoover, chief of the F.B.I. had advised these agencies of Mrs. Moss' Communist background back in 1951, yet she was retained on the job—and yet still remains. Sen. Stuart Symington (D.-Mo.) allegedly told Mrs. Moss during the Senate hearing, "If you are not taken back into the Army, you come around and see me and I'm going to see that you get a job."



Adela Gonzales, Mexican Smuggled Into U.S.A. Under Hood of Auto, Seized by U. S. Immigration Officials. Her Body Was Burned by Heat of Auto Engine

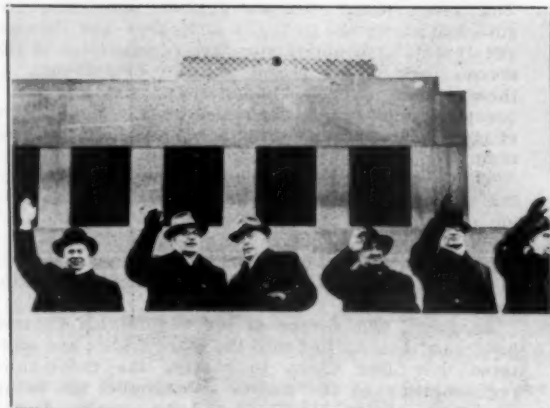
She was suspended on Feb. 25, 1954, by the Department after the McCarthy hearings, but taken back March 29, suspended again in August, and restored to the post the next year.

One Hundred Twenty Six "Former Reds" Teach In N.Y.C.

The New York City school system presently has 126 "former Communists" on its payroll, the city's Board of Education discloses. Since 1951 the Board has carried on an extensive investigation of Red infiltration of its teaching staff of 35,000 or more persons.

All of the 126 persons linked to the Reds by former connections have, according to the Board, now left the Communist Party.

The figure was revealed in the recent annual report of the Board, required by State law. Covering the year ending October 31 (1958), it adds, "No Board of Education employe was charged with membership in the Communist Party, or with subversive activities." It revealed, too, that 13 teachers had been compelled to appear for questioning about past or present membership in the Communist Party and that seven admitted they had been members. Two of those summoned denied ever being Communists, two resigned



Soviet Officials and Gomulka, Polish Red Dictator, at Red Revolution Celebration, Moscow, in November

when called to appear, and the cases of two others are still pending.

Other phases of the report said that five employees who admitted Communist Party membership, refused to inform on other party members in the teachers' profession and were suspended pending departmental hearings.

Many parents are questioning the propriety of having their youth instructed by "former" Communists who broke with the Reds only after threats of the loss of their teaching jobs. Either they were sane and sincere converts to the party, or loose-minded individuals whose lack of reasoning enabled the Reds to ensnare them into their ranks, requiring that they hand out a percentage of their salaries as teachers to the conspiracy against the United States. Are these fit individuals to mould the minds of those who have the future of this country in hand?

An American Legion report criticizing Dr. Harold Taylor, president of Sarah Lawrence College at Bronxville, N. Y., for overlooking "Red penetration of the campus" has been approved by the Westchester (N.Y.) County Chapter of the veterans' organization. This is not the first time Sarah Lawrence College has been under fire for this same reason.

The American Legion report attacked the school head for hiring Miss Murial Rukeyser, "a celebrated Leftist," as a faculty member. It said she had contributed to Communist publications and had been affiliated with such fronts as the American League for Peace and Democracy, the American Student Union, the American Friends of the Chinese People, and the California Labor School.

The Legionnaires also agreed in their report that "There are several other members of the faculty with Communist-front records. We shall urge Congress to reinvestigate this school. The college expects to receive a \$1,250,000 Federal loan to erect a dormitory for 200 students. We will vigorously oppose the use of our money for this purpose."

Referring to the request of the college for highway markers directing visitors to the school, the Legion called the signs "totally unnecessary," because "anyone wishing to end up at Sarah Lawrence need only go left. The farther left he goes the faster he'll land on the campus, either as a student, a member of the faculty, a speaker or recipient of an honorary degree."

Complaints are fast cropping up from the parents of American college students sent to Russia and Iron Curtain countries under an exchange program that the youngsters come back the victims of effective brainwashing. Communists are doing everything possible to get certain American students to visit the homes of their followers where they can be given an all-out Communist indoctrination. The American youths live in the homes of the Communists and travel under Communist-directed tours behind the Curtain. Several complaints have also held that American youth visiting France have been assigned the homes of Communists and have returned to the U.S.A. with crackpot ideas.

This is quite a contrast to what happens to the Russian-controlled children while in the U.S.A. These are the children of the Embassy attaches, U.N. delegations, and children of members of various other Red missions, whose children are sent to segregated schools, schools set up for Russian children only, where they are taught only Russian subjects and Communist principles and segregated from American (white and colored) influences. Russians are taking no chances on their children learning the facts of life in the free world.

A new Communist school is now training students



American, British, and Russian Representatives in Talk-athon at Geneva Atomic Conference

in New York, and a number of very familiar names are on the faculty roster.

The name of the school is "The Faculty of Social Science," and is located at 80 East 11th Street, New York City. Herbert Aptheker, long associated with the Communist movement, is director of the new school, and an active faculty member. Other instructors include Victor Perlo, Leon Josephson, Myer Weisse, Harold Collins, Harry Wells, Sidney Finkelstein, and Jesus Colon, all familiar names in Communist circles in the United States.

The courses bear such titles as "Socialism and Capitalism Today," "Human Freedom," "Marxist Philosophy," "Marxist Theory Today," "Elements of Marxism" (taught in both English and Spanish), and "The World of Socialism." Socialism in this instance is Communism.

There is also a lecture course entitled, "Review of the Week," consisting of a "weekly analysis of current events of importance from the Marxist (Communist) point of view."

Fees for most courses are \$6 with single admission fees for the news review, and forums, and lectures, set at \$1 each. The new school has its own textbooks for sale, and students are directed to "use the facilities of the Social Science Library at 34 West 15th Street."



Italian Communist Party Head, Palmiro Togliatti, Sees Daughter Marisa Off For Moscow School For Party Leaders' Offsprings

The fall term opened October 6 with 25 new classes, mostly night sessions. Aptheker has also announced there will be "special inducements" for young people with "a significant reduction of fees for these classes."

"Food Distributing Firm" Owner A "Red"

From time to time reference has been made in these columns to both foreign and home-grown Communist financial infiltration into American business enterprises through stock ownership, partnerships, outright purchase, or by providing financial assistance. The NATIONAL REPUBLIC is making a continuing investigation of such developments as may prove to be sources of Communist finances.

Recently a "businessman" in the food industry was identified as an active Communist for many years, and when called before the Senate Internal Security Committee, the man hid behind the First and Fifth Amendments at every possible opportunity.

Abraham G. Mezerik, identified as operator of a Detroit firm known as "Nationally Advertised Foods," was linked with the Communist Party and with a number of Red front organizations by another witness appearing before the Senate committee.

William E. Gernsey, undercover agent for the Detroit Police Department, testified that the head of the food firm was an active worker in the Communist vineyard in the 1930s. The witness said Mezerik entertained high officials of the Communist Party in his home and that he attended many of the organization's top secret meetings.

The Detroit "food broker" organized the Red front Conference for Protection of Civil Rights in Michigan, and led the fight against a proposal in the Michigan legislature to require teachers to take loyalty oaths.

Called before the Senate Internal Security Committee, Mezerik gave his name, age and home address, but claimed the Fifth Amendment when asked if he were married. Subsequently, he volunteered a statement that his wife's name was Marie Hempel and that they had been married for 28 years.

Mezerik did some fancy fence jumping during the time he was on the witness stand. When the Senate committee sought to question him about his writings, he invoked the First Amendment which guarantees freedom of the press. Then he was asked if he was a member of the press and he invoked the Fifth Amendment. He claimed his writings are on file in the Library of Congress, but refused to acknowledge the accuracy of a biographical statement printed in one of his own books.

Still a third excuse for not answering questions was presented by his attorney who sought immunity for Mezerik because of "his connection with the United Nations." However, the witness refused to enlighten the committee when asked about his "connection" with the U. N.

He was also mum on his part in organizing the American Nobel Anniversary dinner earlier this year in New York. He was identified as organizer and general chairman of that event. He refused to say whether he was a member of the Communist Party at the time he organized the dinner. Neither would he say whether he consulted with Communists in making arrangements for the event. He was warned of possible contempt citation if he persisted in using the First Amendment without identifying himself as a newsman.

The NATIONAL REPUBLIC disclosed some weeks ago,

that foreign investments into many major American industries, some on national defense operations, had been traced to Switzerland, and thence to Russia and Iron Curtain sources.

NATIONAL REPUBLIC also disclosed some weeks ago that William Weiner, former national treasurer of the Communist Party of the U.S.A., and head of the now defunct, International Workers Order, a Communist insurance firm, in which posts he handled millions of dollars for the Reds, collected from American dupes, and who recently died somewhere in New England (place kept secret by Communist forces and metropolitan newspapers) was at his death operating some 18 different business firms in New England, all possible sources of Communist finances.

Communists have been operating many lucrative Co-operatives, restaurants, housing projects, insurance firms, real estate, research, legal, drug, summer camps, apartment buildings, brands, construction, recording firms, schools, book shops, publishing firms, and the like. These are thought to be Russian financed, operated for profit under the American free-enterprise system that the Reds hope to some day destroy, and from the profits, the Communist conspiracy is paid for by the unsuspecting customers who freely patronize them.

Race Question Spreads Northward

The St. Paul, Minn., Youth Social Science Organization is "promoting a study project" for youth entitled "The Negro in Contemporary American Society." The study outline has been issued by the St. Paul Council of Human Relations.

The outline says, "Despite the ugliness and denial of civil liberties to which the Negro was made subject in the period following the Civil War, there appeared cracks in Southern Society's would-be solid front against the negro." The Council is recommending such books as "The Negro Peasant Turns Cityward," "Black America," "The Strange Career of Jim Crow," and "Go South to Sorrow."

The youths are urged to undertake a "scholarly" study of what measures are being taken to eliminate segregation in St. Paul and it recommends the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, the Minnesota Jewish Council, the Urban League, and the Council of Human Relations as sources of helpful information in the studies.

Councils of Human Relations have been created more or less as adjuncts to the Southern Regional Council of Atlanta, Georgia, an organization spearheading the integration fights in the South. The Regional Council was originated by a former leftwing New Dealer, who, according to Gregory Silvermaster, alleged member of the Red ring in the Government, encouraged him to enter the New Deal Administration ranks in Washington, D. C. The Regional Council has been heavily financed by the Ford Foundation's affiliate, the Fund For The Republic and the Councils of Human Relations financed through those funds by the Regional Council.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC.,
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DONALD E. HALL, Notary Public.
(My commission expires May 15, 1963)

CHRIST CHILD — (Continued from page 2)

Naturally, Herod was disturbed when they asked him that question. Was not he the King of the Jews? Were his sons to be deprived of succession to the throne? Did the prediction of the Pharisees come true? Why did they come to worship one in swaddling clothes? What did they mean by saying that they had "seen his star in the east?" All of these questions troubled Herod for he did not know their answers.

Herod being an adroit old man wanted time to see how he could use the wise men to his advantage. For this reason he told them that he would make inquiries concerning the child and that he would soon send for them.

After the Magians left his presence King Herod immediately summoned to the palace the scribes of the Jews.

When members of the Sanhedrin came, Herod asked them where the king of Jews would be born. They feared and despised Herod, yet one of them replied that Micah had prophesied: "Thou, Bethlehem Ephratah, though thou be little among the thousands of Judah, yet out of thee shall come forth unto thee that is to be ruler of Israel."

Then when the Sanhedrin told Herod that they had not seen the child, or the star, he did not believe them. He believed they might excite the people in favor of this child and start a revolution against him. And in this belief he did not want the child to fall into the hands of the Sanhedrin.

He felt that the child must die, and he must get the wise men to help him find the child so their search for the child would not awaken distrust among the Jews. So he directed that the wise men visit him secretly at night. When they came Herod told them to "Go to Bethlehem and search diligently for the young child; and when ye have found him, bring me word again, that I may come and worship him also."

On the next day, before the massive square-towered Jaffa Gate of Jerusalem was locked for the night, the wise men set out for Bethlehem. Turning southward they traveled along the Hebron highway which cuts through vineyards and olive and fig groves of the Plain of Rephaim. At Rachel's Tomb they turned off the Hebron highway to follow a spur, which skirts past the traditional well of King David and leads to the little town of Bethlehem.

As the heavy overcast disappeared, the moon appeared as a silver crescent rising out of the east, and the black, vaulted ceiling of the universe was soon studded with its patterns outlined by the stars. One star outshone them all. The wise men rejoiced for they had not seen this star since they left Ecbatana. Instantly they recognized it was the symbolic spirit of God which "went before them."

When the wise men reached Beit-Sahur, about one mile from Bethlehem, the wise men met some shepherds and questioned them concerning the whereabouts of the new-born king of the Jews.

They told the wise men how "the angel of the Lord came to them, and the glory of the Lord shone round about them," and how the angel had calmed their excitement when he said: "Fear not, for, behold, I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people. For unto you is born this day in the City of David, a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord. And this shall be a sign unto you; ye shall find the babe wrapped in swaddling clothes, laying in a manger." Then they added: "we saw the angel with an heavenly host praising God by singing: 'Glory to God in the Highest, and on earth, peace, good will toward men.'"

The wise men marveled at the words of the shepherds. They had come to find an earthly king, but the shepherds were talking about the Son of God.

Upon questioning the shepherds concerning the whereabouts of the Christ child one of the shepherds told how they found the child in a stone cave stable, and how he opened his humble home to Mary, Joseph and Jesus.

In preparation for their visit to the child, the wise men put on their plaited founched crimson robes decorated with rows of small silver bells and with golden silk mystic palms, winged genii, spotted deers and winged bulls all sewed to their robes. Their snow white turbans were adorned with colorful silk almond blossoms, palmettos, and rosettes. With smoke from odoriferous ambergris, they scented their faces and beards.

The shepherd's home was filled with happiness, for it was occupied by the spirit of God, by his Son Jesus, and His servants, Mary and Joseph.

As Joseph ushered them into the house, his eyes glowed with joy as he looked at Mary and the child. Mary's heart was filled with a happiness impossible to translate into words as she smiled with loving tenderness at the young child who sat on her lap. The child radiated joy.

When the wise men "saw the young child with Mary His mother" and heard the child utter simple but significant words, they were overcome with awe and "they fell down and worshipped Him" for their hearts told them that they were not before a mere new born earthly king, but they were in the presence of the Son of God translated into flesh — the Prince of Peace.

"And when they opened their treasure, they presented unto Him gifts of gold, frankincense and Myrrh."

After leaving the Christ child, the wise men returned to their camp. They were thrilled by the laggard wonders of the night with stars chained to the sky. In their hearts they spoke to God. They thanked Him for the glorious experience of having found his Son. They purged themselves of all doubts and embraced a great spiritual faith. Having seen the Christ Child their souls were lighted with a love which passes all understanding.

That night God spoke to them in a dream, warning them not to return to Herod, but to return to Ecbatana, Persia, by another route, via Petra and the Arabian Desert.

Upon their return to Ecbatana they told the other wise men that they had set out to find an earthly new born king of the Jews, but instead they found the Son of God — the Saviour of the world.

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EMPIRE — (Continued from page 6)

were born heroes who will forever live in the memory of men.

Of the many who paid with their life's blood that Texas might be free were Travis, Bowie, David Crockett, Bonham and all of the gallant band in the doomed Alamo, and Fannin, who with his men, was massacred at Goliad.

Then on April 21, 1836, a brave but sadly outnumbered little army of volunteers under General Sam Houston with ringing cries of "Remember the Alamo, Remember Goliad," routed the enemy and Texas was free.

Texas became a republic and so remained for ten years, then asked for annexation to the United States, a petition which was of course granted.

Truly, Moses Austin was handed the nucleus for an empire that Christmas Day in 1821 and truly he heeded well the words of John (4:35), "Lift up your eyes and see the countries for they are white already to the harvest."

CHRISTMAS — (Continued from page 5)

as the maturity was chronologically, spiritually it was reaching its zenith. To my blinded vision the rapidity of her development foretold nothing tragic. I was merely basking in her glory — taking everything for granted, as if it were my due. The thought that her sojourn on this earth was of brief duration, never entered my mind. But Jesus, with whom her soul was constantly communing, must have known. This was why He had bestowed on her the priceless gift of Vision. She had seen His spirit and communicated the Vision in the following lines set to music by the late Fred Maurer:

THE CHRISTMAS SPIRIT

The rapturous spell of a song,
The stardust that kindles the night,
The motherly love for her young,
The blinded regaining their sight,
The beauty of gardens in bloom,
The friendship that cannot be priced,
The Promise that sprouts from the tomb —
All this is the spirit of Christ.

* See NATIONAL REPUBLIC, November, 1952, issue.

HOPE — (Continued from page 14)

tained by his speeches and cryptic jokes. But the great majority of Americans did not think he belonged in the White House in 1952, or 1956, and it is evident, will not feel differently in 1960.

We agree with the lyrical propagandists of ultra-liberalism: Stevenson was "magnificent in defeat" on the two previous occasions. We hope for him a repeat performance. Without wishing him any bad luck, we hope he may be crowned again as the world's best "good loser."

(Reprints of this article available at \$2 per 100, or \$17 per 1,000)

GLORY — (Continued from page 16)

pensation to the Congress and after years of dillydallying, the politicians reported that he was deprived of his just earnings because of the statute of limitations, so Tucker died an unsung hero and in poverty, and today sleeps in an almost forgotten grave, marked by an untended, crumbling headstone.

GUN — (Continued from page 18)

War. Gen. Thomas J. Rusk, who had been elected to the United States Senate from Texas, wrote President Polk that "5,000 mounted men armed with two of these pistols and a rifle each would do more service than 20,000 armed in the ordinary way . . ."

Colt wrote Sam Houston on February 24, 1847: "I am indebted to Texas for the development of the advantages my arms possess over the common arms of service." He made special mention of his indebtedness to Captain Walker and Colonel Hays, adding: "Texas has done more for me and my arms than all the country."

Colonel Hays survived the war to win further fame

as one of the founders of Oakland, Calif., while General Taylor lived to become President of the United States.

Sam Colt, saved from failure and started on the comeback trail by Walker's suggestions for improving the famous frontier pistol, left an estate of \$5 million when he died in Hartford, Conn., January 10, 1862, at the age of 47.

With his gun and the improvements suggested by Walker, the Texas Rangers had provided the key for winning the West!

PEACE — (Continued from page 20)

desired that the gentlemen would not go away with such an idea.

Franklin went on, ". . . and since your Lordship has no proposition to make us, give me leave to ask whether if we should make propositions to Great Britain (not that I know or am authorized to say that we shall), you would receive and transmit them?"

Howe thought he could not well avoid receiving any papers that might be put into his hands but he was doubtful about the propriety of transmitting them; still he could not say he would decline it. On this note of muddled uncertainty, the conference ended.

The committee reported to Congress that Howe appeared to have no authority except to grant pardons if America would submit, and there was no certainty that if America did submit, her grievances would be redressed. Lord Richard Howe and his brother William, supposedly commissioners for peace, had no power to recognize the independence of the colonies, and as Congress offered no appeasement, there was nothing to do but to resume hostilities.

Thus the tragic war continued for five long years until Cornwallis surrendered in 1781. With Franklin's influence and the aid of France, a definite treaty of peace between Great Britain and America was finally signed in Paris in 1783 recognizing the independence of the United States.

The Conference House where the first peace conference was held is a handsome two story stone house with a chimney at either end. Records show that it was built about 1675 with stone walls that are three feet thick. There are two spacious rooms, each with its own fireplace, on either side of the entrance hall, the one on the left being the Conference Room. Upstairs there are two more rooms with a smaller one between, and in the basement the original kitchen arrangements. It has been restored and carefully furnished with authentic pieces of that period, including the desk used by Lord Howe.

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TURNING SEARCHLIGHT ON REDS

By WALTER S. STEELE

The recent meeting of the World Order Study Conference of the National Council of Churches (formerly the Federal Council of Churches), in Cleveland, Ohio, in November, in which the 500 leading delegates adopted a unanimous resolution urging the United States Government to change its policies toward Red China, and to recognize that country and permit its admission into the United Nations, brings to mind the actions of another of its committees earlier in the year, when in Norborg, Denmark, it adopted a resolution calling on all Christians, (not Reds), to "in the event of an all-out war" to "urge a ceasefire, if necessary on the enemy's terms." This was at the height of Red China's constant bombardment of Nationalist Chinese islands, and of the threatening situation in the Near East. The World Council of Churches of which the National Council of Churches of Christ, in the U.S.A., is the guiding spirit, has also moved to bring the puppet Church leaders of Russia and of the Iron Curtain countries into its folds, and in fact has already enrolled one of the country's Church heads.

The National Council directed the recent revision of the King James version of the Bible, on the revision committee of which it employed a number of leftist ministers, and of which one individual excused the fact with the statement that the Bible was revised in an effort to bring about its possible acceptance by the puppet church leaders of the Communist countries.

Considerable criticism has been aroused of these actions of the Protestant churches composing the National Council, and in return the World Council of Churches. The issue of war may be a moral issue, but it is likewise a political issue in which the future of Christianity is at stake, and such forces as go contrary to the good judgment of the governments in their behalf even urging surrender to the enemy, particularly to anti-God forces, such as Red China and Russia, more or less side with the enemy of Christianity.

Another, what appears to some, as a departure of good sense and to the future national security, is that of a move in this country to open up the channels of foreign commerce with Red Russia, its satellites and Red China. Experience proves that the Communist rulers want only those things from the United States which will strengthen the Red forces industrially, militarily and economically. They do not want, and will not purchase frills. They want and have bragged that within a given period they will out-produce and out-trade "imperialist United States." They are determined to upset the trade balance of the world to the distinct advantage of the Communist world.

The U.S.A. has been bleeding American taxpayers for fifteen years to aid non-Communist countries in their economy, so as to stave off Red revolutions and take-overs. Now there are private individuals within our country who put the dollar profit above national security interests in the future of our country, who plan to raise 500 million dollars through the sale of bonds to be issued to American banks, which in return are loaning American depositors savings; this to finance Russia's purchases of as much of our machinery and chemicals, and the like. Red Russia and China have launched plans to gear heavy industry to armaments. They want our machinery and chemicals for such on credit. The deals are to be put through Amtorg, which a Congressional Committee several years ago, showed to be an American corpora-

tion operated solely in behalf of the Red Russian government.

The leader in the new trade-with-the-Reds move is named as Lea Y. Chertok, New York financier, and President of the Mediterranean Oil Corp., and of the Chertok Corp. American banks are supposed to underwrite the credits for the Red purchases, Russia will in turn obtain our products to further strengthen its might against the free world, and at the same time have our dollars. It will later claim the right to balance the trade by exports to our country. This was experienced in the 1920s when Russia began dumping slave-labor-produced products on our domestic market at ruinous prices, this in return creating unemployment in our country. Congress was forced to take a hand to curb the disastrous trade arrangement. Why buy trouble with American dollars?

A "United States Festival Committee" has been set up in New York City, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Detroit, Seattle, and at Antioch College in Ohio, University of Arizona, University of Chicago, Brandeis University, Oberlin College, Indiana University, and Reed College, Oregon, in an effort to enlist some 400 delegates from America's youth ranks to attend the 1959 World Youth Festival in Vienna. A parley was held in Chicago to map plans in November, with Barbara Perry, who headed last year's delegation, in charge. In New York, Jeanne Grant heads a similar Committee. The World Youth Festivals have been accused in the past of being the tools of Moscow Communists in the brainwashing process. The coming meet will be the eighth. Delegations from the Communist countries will greatly outnumber those from the non-Communist countries, if past experiences hold.

Speakers at the Russian anniversary revolution meet in New York City in November, included Rockwell Kent, Prof. Frederick Shuman, of University of Chicago, Dr. Corliss Lamont of Columbia University, and Eslanda Robeson, wife of the Red vocalist and frontier, Paul Robeson, who recently announced he will forego life in the U.S.A. for residence abroad.

Workers Advance is a new Communist organ of the Indiana section of the Communist Party, published recently in issue No. 2, Volume one, in South Bend, Indiana.

Celebrators of the forty-first anniversary of the Russian Red revolution, in Los Angeles, heard James P. Cannon, and Arne Swaback.

The National Lawyers Guild, meeting in Chicago, denounced the McClellan Labor Rackets Investigating Committee, the House Committee on Un-American Activities, the Internal Security Committee of the Senate, and the Attorney General's Subversive List.

The American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born held its 26th anniversary meet in New York City in November with some 14 national (foreign born) groups present. The theme was "down with the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act."

The **New World Review**, New York City, a monthly publication issued by private funds in behalf of Communist countries, consisted of 80 pages in its November edition. Contributors included Albert Rhys Williams, Rockwell Kent, Corliss Lamont, Eslanda Robeson, Frederick Shuman, Harry F. Ward, Helen and Scott Nearing, Sidney Finkelstein, and D. N. Pritt. The publication is the organ of the National Council for American-Soviet Friendship, branded a Red front by the U.S.A. Department of Justice.

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